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## ABSTRACT

This curriculum guide seeks to provide teachers with a brief account of four minority groups in the United States: Afro-Americans, American Indians, Mexican-Americans, and Puerto Ricans. Because Afro-Americans constitute the largest minority group, they are dealt with more extensively than the other three groups. This curriculum guide is designed to be used by teachers in all subject areas in grades Kindergarten through 12, as they incorporate minority history and culture into the total curriculum. Teachers should not be limited by the information and sources in this publication; due to space limitations, the guide is a highlighting of events rather than a comprehensive history. There are three ways to locate information; by subject matter, by date, and by means of the alphabetical index. To speed the location of material pertaining to Ohioans and Ohio history, a color screen has been applied to this material. This curriculum guide lends itself to a variety of teaching methods. Two of these are: (1) "Present-to-past." This method capitalizes on students' awareness of current events. What is happening today is studied and discussed in relation to former events. (2) Related Events. Since no event occurs in a vacuum, teachers of various subjects can relate their discussion of inventions, scientific discoveries, artistic triumphs, great newspaper editors, to other happenings of the time period being discussed. (Author/JH)

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## PREFACE

In 1969, as a result of innumerable requests and an established need, the Office of Urban Education, State Department of Education, published the first edition of *Providing K-12 Multi-Cultural Curricular Experiences*. This effort was pointed toward inclusion of the contributions from our varied minorities toward the total growth and development of our nation in a more meaningful curriculum. Although black Americans, as the major "minority" in our large urban areas, have a wider coverage in this work, it is crucial that all minorities represented in this guide find greater exposure throughout all the disciplines of the curriculum.

The first guide was distributed to all Ohio school districts, the 50 state departments of education, U.S. Office of Education and other concerned agencies. The response to this effort was overwhelming. More than 20,000 additional copies were requested. While the department, unfortunately, was not able to fill all of the requests, a great number of children in the State of Ohio indeed benefited from the materials presented in that earlier publication.

The 110th General Assembly, recognizing the continued need for emphasis on the placement of positive information concerning contributions of all minorities in the curriculum, passed Senate Resolution No. 103. Primary sponsors for the resolution were Senator William Bowen of Cincinnati and Senator Paul R. Matia of Westlake. This resolution (see page vi), urged the inclusion of all minorities in the curriculum for all children in the schools of Ohio. As a result of this resolution, the department's commitment, and the continued demand for additional aid, the Office of Urban Education directed a group of research consultants in the development of this revised edition of the 1969 effort.

Departmental staff members and consultants are to be congratulated for their efforts to maintain authentic and historical continuity in the treatment of the varied multi-ethnic contributions to the greatness of America. Individuals, issues, and ideas are covered within the framework of this foundation material. This publication, therefore, provides a vehicle which local school districts may utilize in carrying out their commitment for curricular credibility. In order for this document to become more than just another "handout," a series of statewide curriculum seminars are scheduled to assist in classroom implementation. The orientation seminars will be conducted jointly by the Division of Renewal and Redesign and the Office of Equal Educational Opportunity. From this groundwork, the teacher must be the builder!



Robert O. Greer  
Assistant Superintendent  
Urban Education



## FOREWORD

Quality integrated education flourishes only when quality integrated instructional materials are skillfully utilized. Few requests from districts moving toward desegregation exceed those for consultative services and curricular suggestions in the area of minority group history and culture.

It was in response to this demand that the concept of a multicultural chronological guide was born. The selection of Afro-Americans, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans and native Americans for treatment in this volume was based on the number of requests and the space available in the publication.

The destruction of the melting pot myth is now documented history. In its place has emerged the realization that *America is a collection of minorities, each unique yet, ideally, each flourishing intact in the channels of the American mainstream.*

The framers of curricula and the publishers of texts for the schools of this country are now awakening to the irreparable damage inflicted upon all children when the rich history and heritage of America's minorities are excluded from the curriculum and from curriculum materials. The avalanche of publications on minority group history and culture is ample evidence of the positive response of publishers to this call for the "new history" of the United States. The book-purchasing public now has virtually unlimited choices for selecting quality integrated texts. Yet due to the economics of the five-to-seven-year book purchasing cycle, hundreds of thousands of children are being denied the benefit of an enlightened and enriched instructional program utilizing integrated instructional materials. Basal texts which depict the role of Black Americans and other minority groups in a scholarly and realistic manner are still missing in many classrooms. The role of this publication is to provide a resource for that period of time between the phasing out of old texts and the adoption of quality integrated texts.

To those who will find this book useful—a word of caution. *There is no substitute for textbooks in every subject matter area in which relevant minority group material is woven into the fabric of the book and where each culture is presented in a manner which displays understanding, empathy, and respect.* Thus the temporary aspect of the use of this supplementary guide book cannot be overstated. Failure to adopt quality integrated texts at the earliest possible date with the thought of using this publication as a long-range resource disregards the principle for which *Providing K-12 Multi-Cultural Curricular Experiences* was written.

We fully recognize that providing culturally diverse curricular materials is but one dimension of the many-faceted thrust required to assure culturally enriched education. This publication is part of the continuing drive of the Ohio Department of Education to support and promote quality integrated education. Our hope is that *Providing K-12 Multi-Cultural Curricular Experiences* will be a useful though temporary tool in the schools of Ohio.



Arthur L. Bouldin, Chief  
Office of Equal Educational Opportunity



## HOW TO USE THIS CURRICULUM GUIDE

This curriculum guide is designed to be used by teachers in all subject areas in grades K through 12, as they incorporate minority history and culture into the total curriculum. Teachers should not be limited by the information and sources in this publication; due to space limitations, the guide is a highlighting of events rather than a comprehensive history. There are three ways to locate information: by subject matter, by date, and by means of the alphabetical index. To speed the location of material pertaining to Ohioans and Ohio history, a color screen has been applied to this material.

1. **BY SUBJECT MATTER.** All teachers, K through 12, will find the subject matter designations helpful when attempting to use this publication. A few selected references have been noted for the all-too-often neglected K through 3 grade levels. Beside each paragraph or section is an abbreviation for each general subject matter area. These include: F. A. (fine arts: art, music, drama); N.S. (natural sciences: physical and biological science, math, health); B.S. (behavioral sciences: psychology, sociology, anthropology); P.E. (physical education, sports); I.A. (industrial arts, home economics); L.A. (language arts: speech, journalism, literature); and K-3 (material suitable for primary grades).

Since all information in the guide can be used in the area of social studies (including civics, geography, government and problems of democracy), social studies topics as such may be found in the alphabetized index.

2. **BY DATE.** Those teaching in the general area of social studies will find it easy to integrate minority history into their regular courses by adding the information in this guide to that given in the classroom textbook. Teachers in other subject matter areas will sometimes find items of minority history which are relevant to the person or event they are dealing with in the classroom.

**Example:**

In covering the period of Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration, social studies teachers can in-

clude Afro-Americans and the New Deal (page 21); Willard Townsend, an Afro-American Ohioan active in the labor movement (page 21); and contributions of minority-group Americans during World War II (pages 22-23).

3. **BY MEANS OF THE ALPHABETICAL INDEX.** The alphabetical index is extensive, with cross-referencing.

**Example:**

The second paragraph of 1942 is indexed under "Riots, racial," "Armed forces," "Truman, President Harry S.," "Committee on Civil Rights," and "To Secure These Rights."

Information devoted to Ohioans and Ohio history has been screened; thus it may be easily recognized and utilized by teachers of Ohio history.

**Example:**

The Ohio Legislature, like those of other northern and western territories and states, enacted "Black Laws" restricting the rights and movements of Afro-Americans. Blacks were not allowed to testify against white persons, serve on juries, or emigrate to such areas as Illinois, Indiana, and Oregon. The latter restriction was only sporadically enforced, and Afro-Americans moved west eagerly.

This curriculum guide lends itself to a variety of teaching methods. Two of these are:

1. **"PRESENT-TO-PAST."** Some social studies teachers are beginning to use this method of teaching, which capitalizes on students' awareness of current events. What is happening today is studied and discussed in relation to former events.

**Example:**

The 1973 election of Thomas Bradley as mayor of Los Angeles, California could lead to a discussion of the part Afro-Americans have played as elected officials in the United States. By reading the paragraphs listed in the index under "Elected Officials, Afro-American," the teacher will be able to trace their history and involve the students in further research.

2. **RELATED EVENTS.** Since no event occurs in a vacuum, teachers of various subjects can relate their discussion of inventions, scientific discoveries, artistic triumphs, great newspaper editors, to other happenings of the time period being discussed. We suggest that the teachers who use this technique check the events of the chronology during a few years before and after the event under discussion in order to understand the forces which determined the event and what followed.

**Example:**

As the 40-hour week became standard and the American economy began to pick up, the second great migration of blacks to urban areas of the North and South began (1940, page 22).

## INTRODUCTION

This curriculum guide seeks to provide teachers with a brief account of four minority groups in the United States: Afro-Americans, American Indians, Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans. Because Afro-Americans constitute the largest minority group, they are dealt with more extensively than the other three groups.

Every effort was made to make this guide as informative and complete as possible. This was no easy task. On the one hand, source materials about Afro-Americans have proliferated greatly in recent years and not all modern writers have interpreted historical events in the same way. On the other hand, much of the literature concerning American Indians, Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans takes the form of sociological or anthropological studies, largely written by non-Indians and non-Spanish-speaking authors. Both the abundance and scarcity of source materials, coupled with limitations of space, have compounded our difficulties. The books which were actually used in writing this guide are listed in the bibliography, but it is hoped that teachers will go beyond this limited list to increase their own — and therefore their students' — knowledge and understanding of the important part played by these peoples in the history of America.

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## OHIO SENATE

### A RESOLUTION

BY

MR. BOWEN-MRS. WEISENBORN-MESSRS. MATIA-LUKENS-  
JACKSON-HALL-OCASEK-MRS. JOHNSON-MESSRS. MESHEL-  
O'SHAUGHNESSY-WOODLAND-MISS VALIQUETTE-MESSRS.  
APPELEGATE-MOTT-SLACLE-CALABRESE-CARNEY

To request the Department of Education to incorporate within its guidelines for required subjects balanced curricula in the contributions of racial, ethnic, and cultural elements of Ohio and the nation; and to memorialize the State Board of Education to take appropriate supporting action.

WHEREAS, The members of the Senate of the 110th General Assembly of Ohio, recognize the need for the subjects prescribed for study in Ohio's schools to present a balanced portrayal of the contributions of the many racial, ethnic, and cultural elements of Ohio and of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The Department of Education is charged with the responsibility of establishing curricular guidelines for subjects so prescribed by the Revised Code; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Department of Education be requested to incorporate balanced curricula in the racial, cultural, and economic contributions, history, and contemporary problems of the many racial, ethnic, and cultural elements of Ohio and the United States; including but not limited to persons of African, American-Indian, and Spanish surnamed descents, within its guidelines for subjects prescribed by the Revised Code for study in Ohio's schools; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Department of Education be requested to report its efforts and their effect in this regard annually in its report to the General Assembly; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the State Board of Education is hereby memorialized to take appropriate action in support of this resolution; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Clerk of the Senate transmit duly authenticated copies of this resolution to the Superintendent of Public Instruction; and to the State Board of Education.



I, Harry V. Jump, hereby certify  
that the above is a true and correct copy  
of Amended Senate Resolution No. 103,  
adopted by the Ohio Senate, May 15, 1973.

*Harry V. Jump*  
Harry V. Jump, Clerk of the Senate

## CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

**17,500,000 B.C.**

**B.S.** **THE EARLIEST KNOWN MAN**, *Zinjanthropus Boisei*, or East African Man, lived near Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika) near the Kenya border of the Great Rift Valley of Alduvai Gorge.

**6500 B.C.** **THE NILE VALLEY WAS INHABITED** and gave birth to Egyptian cultures. The make-up of the inhabitants was that of Bushman and black. The Cro-Magnon Europeans who came into North Africa some 12,000 years ago were not European in the modern sense of the word. The manners, customs and religions of the historic Egyptians suggest that prehistoric Egypt was African and that the earliest settlers came from the South (Uganda and Punt).

**3000 B.C.** **THE FIRST OXEN** were yoked to the plow in the Nile Valley. Horses were introduced into Africa through Arabia and Mongolia; cattle were domesticated in Africa.

**2900 B.C.** **SENEFERU, THE RULER BEFORE KHUFU**, increased the imperial might of Egypt by raiding Sudan and bringing black captives, oxen and goats to Egypt. When Khufu became ruler, he used the black people from Sudan as laborers to erect three great pyramids at Giza.

**1500 B.C.** The mysterious people of the **OLMEC (INDIAN) TRIBE** appeared around 1500 B.C. and settled in the coastal regions near Veracruz, Mexico. The Olmec art, chronology, and calendar laid the foundations for the subsequent cultures in all of Middle America.

**1000 B.C.** The fame and prestige of **KUSH, OR ETHIOPIA**, reached its height. Kashta, Piankhi and Taharga were among the rulers who developed Kush. After Egypt became a colony of Ethiopia, Piankhi ruled it and placed a granite stela or tablet of stone at Jebel Barkal on which the details of his conquests were inscribed. The people of Meroë, one of the capitals of Kush, used hieroglyphics, and later invented an alphabet of their own. Archeologists have so far collected about 850 fragmentary texts from this ancient civilization. The Kushites were entirely different from the ancestors of those called Ethiopians today.

**202 B.C.** **HANNIBAL**, the great black Carthaginian general, was defeated at the Battle of Zama by Scipio Africanus the Elder. Although the Carthaginians consistently crucified their defeated generals, they held Hannibal in such high esteem that they made him their ruler.

**46 B.C.** **CLEOPATRA**, a black queen of Egypt and the last of the Ptolemies, was defeated at Thapsus by Octavius Marcus.

**25 B.C.** From 25 B.C. to 220 A.D., **ANCIENT AFRICA CONDUCTED TRADE** with the Chinese, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, and people of the Arab Empire in the East. African ivory was needed in China

and highly prized in India. By the beginning of the Islamic Era, blacks – as merchants (free) and merchandise (slaves) – had been introduced into many countries.

**300 A.D.** During the fourth century, **ETHIOPIA** became a Christian state under Roman rule. Blacks began to migrate to western Africa; Ghana rose as a powerful African empire which held sway for over 800 years, possessing great wealth, and, in the court of King Teraminen, exhibiting pomp and circumstance. Skilled warriors, including archers, were a part of the society, as were city governors and counselors. The gates of the empire were guarded by excellently-bred dogs.

**B.S.** Victor I, a black Pope and native of Africa, ordered the church to follow western customs in celebrating Easter. He was the author of several spiritual works, and is believed to be the church's first ecclesiastic to write in Latin.

**1200 B.S.** **MALI (ALSO "MELLE")** rose to prominence at Ghana's decline and remained a pre-eminent African empire until the end of the fifteenth century. Sundiata Keita, a king of the Mali Empire during the thirteenth century, laid the foundation for Mali's imperial greatness and pursued a vigorous policy of military conquest which made Mali a powerful state. He encouraged a more extensive cultivation of cotton. Mansa Musa (also called Kanka Musa, Kankan-Mussa, Ganga-Mussa, and Gongu Musa), a fourteenth century king, unified a system of law and arranged protection for the trade routes. He made a historic pilgrimage to Mecca, and gave away so much gold as alms and gifts that there was a devaluation of gold in the Middle East for several years. He brought back to Mali educated men and new ideas to improve his kingdom. **Mali** attempt to build a united West Africa was very nearly successful.

**1400 B.S.** **SONGHAY (ALSO, SONGHAI)**, under the leadership of Sonni Ali, was established as a great African empire. Songhay's greatest king was Askia Mohammed, a general who had served as prime minister, and who seized power in 1493. A brilliant administrator and an enlightened legislator, Askia reorganized the army, improved the banking and credit systems and made Gao, Walata, Timbuktu, and Jenné intellectual centers. The Songhay empire was larger than all of Europe.

**1441 B.S.** **ANTAM GONSALVES** carried the first Africans in his ship to Portugal; the following year, modern African slave trade began with the Portuguese exchange of blacks for Berbers. Ten Africans were brought to Prince Henry of Portugal, who encouraged slave trade because of the economic advantages it afforded. In 1448, the Portuguese formed the Lagos and Arguim Trading Companies in West Africa, and

by 1460, 700 to 800 Africans were being shipped to Portugal annually, some of whom were sent to Salamanca and Seville in Spain. In both Portugal and Spain, slaves were able to buy their freedom and thus were assimilated into the societies of these countries.

**1468 SONNIALI**, king of the Songhay Empire in Africa, conquered the historical city of Timbuktu, the cultural center of the world. The reputation of Timbuktu's schools of theology and law spread far into Muslim Asia. White scholars, such as El-Akit, and black scholars, such as Bagayogo, were educated at Timbuktu. The University of Sankoré at Timbuktu offered courses in surgery, law, and literature. Many doctors, judges, priests and other learned men lived and worked in Timbuktu. The city had an advanced system of economics.

**1492 PEDRO ALONZO NINO** was a crew member of African descent who accompanied Columbus. Black servants, slaves, and explorers came to the New World with the first Spanish and French explorers.

**1493 PUERTO RICO WAS DISCOVERED** by Columbus in 1493 on his second voyage. The original inhabitants, the Arawak (Indians), called their island "Boriquén" or "Borinquén," and their Spanish conquerors came to call the natives "Borinquénos." "Borinquén" has survived as a popular name for Puerto Rico. The Arawak were settled agriculturists, made pottery, and fashioned ornaments out of native gold.

**1494** Columbus initiated the **ENSLAVEMENT OF AMERICAN INDIANS** by sending more than 500 of them to Spain to be sold. The Spanish made the men work as slaves in the mines, and the women, when not killed, were impressed as domestic and estate workers.

**1500** Between 1500 and 1510, **SLAVE-RAIDERS** depopulated the native (Indian) community in the Bahamas and began visiting Florida to capture American Indian slaves.

**1502** From 1502 to 1517, **BISHOP BARTHOLOMÉ DE LAS CASAS** of Haiti protested the harsh treatment of the native Haitians (Indians) by the Spanish, and proposed to Charles V of Spain that the hardier blacks of West Africa be used to replace them as slaves in Haiti.

The practice of slave-raiding, which had been developed by the Dutch, now became well-established.

**1508** Between 1508 and 1511, the population of **PUERTO RICO** declined from more than 200,000 to 20,000, the population of Haiti declined from more than 200,000 to 40,000. The natives (Indians) were treated with great cruelty by the conquering Spaniards and were attacked by new diseases. Many committed suicide rather than serve as slaves, and mothers refused to have children.

During the same period, Spaniards were conquering the natives (Indians) in what is now Florida, Panama, Yucatan, and Mexico.

**1510 AMERICAN INDIAN SLAVES** were transported from Florida and the southern United States. Portuguese, English, French, and other ships occasionally carried off American Indians from the Atlantic seaboard as well.

**1513** Thirty blacks, including **NEFLO DE OLANA** (also "Nufflo de Olano"), were a part of Balboa's expedition; blacks were also with Ponce de Leon in his explorations. In the 1520's and 1530's, Estevanico (or "Little Stephen"), a black, acted as guide for de Vaca in the southwest, exploring what is now Arizona and New Mexico.

**1526 BLACK SLAVES REVOLTED** in a southern settlement (what is now South Carolina). This was one of the earliest recorded slave revolts in the United States.

**1539** The Spanish army of **FRANCISCO VASQUEZ DE CORONADO** conquered and eventually murdered all of the Pueblos (Indians) in what is now New Mexico between 1539 and 1542.

**1550 LEO AFRICANUS**, a black, wrote and published *History and Description of Africa and the Notable Things Therein Contained* after travelling through 15 African kingdoms. It was the first detailed account of western and northern Africa.

**1565 BLACK SLAVES BUILT ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA**, for their Spanish masters.

**1582 PUERTO RICO BECAME A VAST JUNGLE** due to a series of misfortunes, including a succession of severe hurricanes, an epidemic of smallpox, and a plague of ants. All of the original natives, the Arawak, had died from disease or ill-usage by the Spaniards, or had escaped to other islands. All that remained were a penal settlement and a few whites and mestizos (people of Indian and Spanish ancestry). By the end of the sixteenth century, the Puerto Rican gold deposits were exhausted, and agricultural production had fallen off sharply. So poor was the island that the maintenance of its government and fortifications became the responsibility of New Spain (Mexico).

**1607 AMERICAN INDIAN** tribes became exposed to disease, alcohol and warfare by English colonists, joined by Dutch, Scottish, Irish, French Huguenot, German, and Scandinavian settlers, along the Atlantic seaboard. Most of the American Indians who did not die were driven westward to places from which they were driven westward again and again. Those who remained along the coast formed little enclaves isolated from each other and from the Europeans and Africans who surrounded them, except for some who, through miscegenation, disappeared into the general population.



**1614** **SQUANTO, AN AMERICAN INDIAN**, was kidnapped by a trader and taken to Europe to be sold as a slave. However, he was ransomed by an Englishman and taken to England, where he was taught to speak English and was employed by a merchant. He eventually returned to Plymouth and found that many of his people had been destroyed by disease.

**B.S.**  
**I.A.**  
**K-3**  
Squanto, along with Samoset and Massasoit, befriended the Pilgrims in Massachusetts during 1620-1621. Squanto, especially, played an important part in the survival of the early settlers by showing them how to plant maize and raise it, and the technique of using fish for fertilizer.

**1619** The first twenty **AFRICAN INDENTURED SERVANTS** arrived at Jamestown, Virginia, and the term "Negro" came into common usage. In Spanish and Portuguese, "negro" meant "dark" when it referred to African slaves, and probably derived from the Latin word, "niger," meaning "black."

**1624** The first Afro-American child, **WILLIAM TUCKER**, was born in Jamestown, Virginia, an English colony, on January 3.

**1641** **MASSACHUSETTS** became the first colony to give statutory recognition to slavery; it was also the first state to do away with slavery. (See 1780).

**1660** Between 1660 and 1700, **THE FIRST LEGAL DISTINCTIONS** between white and black servants were enacted into law in Virginia and Maryland; white servants were permitted to buy their freedom and black servants became slaves for life.

**1661** An early **PETITION FOR FREEDOM** was made by Afro-Americans to the colony of New Netherlands (now New York).

**B.S.**  
Virginia's regulations making all black slaves and their children slaves for life were more definitely spelled out in a 1662 law which said that slavery was based on the mother's status: that is, any child whose mother was a slave would also be considered a slave.

**1663** Four of the **PROPRIETORS OF THE CAROLINAS** were members of the Royal African Slave Company, a group which held the slave monopoly for a decade and was finally chartered by the king of England in 1672. The proprietors early sought to encourage the importation of black slaves into the colony. In 1663 they offered to the original settlers 20 acres for every black male slave and 10 acres for every black female slave brought into the colony in the first year, or 10 and five acres respectively for every black male or female slave brought in within the first five years.

**B.S.**  
Slave revolts were numerous throughout the whole period of slavery in the United States. In many cases blacks joined forces with white indentured servants (e.g., Gloucester City, Virginia, 1663) and even more

often their allies were American Indian slaves (e.g., Virginia, 1709).

**1672** Between 1672 and 1700, a series of **BLACK SLAVE REVOLTS** occurred in Virginia and Maryland.

**1688** Germantown, Pennsylvania, **QUAKERS ADOPTED A PROTEST AGAINST SLAVERY**, the earliest antislavery document in America.

**1713** The **TREATY OF UTRECHT** created a colonial balance of power, and awarded the *Asiento* or slave monopoly to England, thus permitting New England (still under English rule) to engage in slave traffic. The *Asiento* was special permission to bring slaves into Spanish colonies, and it changed hands frequently from one country to another. The holders of the slave monopoly were required to pay a tax to the crown on each slave brought in. The crown used its power to grant this as a diplomatic and economic weapon to enhance its influence in both hemispheres.

**B.S.**  
New England colonies benefited from the *Asiento* as they developed and participated in the "triangular slave trade," which operated as follows: rum, manufactured in the New England colonies, was taken to Africa and traded for slaves. The slaves were transported to Spanish islands, such as Cuba and Haiti, where they were traded for gold, silver, and sugar cane. The sugar cane, brought to the New England colonies, was used to manufacture more rum.

**1715** Between 1715 and 1741, numerous **SLAVE REVOLTS** were planned, some resulting in the escape of slaves, practically all resulting in the deaths of many slaves and whites. With an average slave importation of 2,500 to 7,500 a month, revolts took place in Virginia, South Carolina, and Louisiana. In New York, which had the largest slave population of any northern colony, reports of a slave conspiracy resulted in general hysteria and mob action.

**B.S.**  
To meet the demands of the world-wide slave trade, approximately 50 million Africans were enslaved; of this number, 20 million reached the United States. The voyage to the Americas, often called the "Middle Passage," was a veritable nightmare. Although the British Parliament specified the number of slaves that could be carried (not more than five slaves for every three tons of the burden of a ship of 200 tons), this regulation was not enforced, and slaves were chained together by twos, hands and feet, with no room in which to move about. Probably the crowded conditions of the vessels greatly increased the incidence of diseases and epidemics, such as smallpox and flux, which killed many of the slaves. Many went on hunger strikes and committed suicide by jumping overboard. The mortality rate of slaves being "broken in" to the ways of the New World on such islands as the West Indies and Cuba was exceptionally high, with estimates of deaths running

to as much as 30 per cent in a "seasoning period" of three or four years. Perhaps not more than half the slaves shipped from Africa ever became effective workers in the New World. Those who reached the United States faced the problems of learning English as well as learning to communicate with each other, since many languages are spoken in Africa. They were treated inhumanely, often being quite literally worked to death.

**1746** Between 1746 and 1776, the **PIUTES** of southern Utah and the **Hachidnomas** of the Colorado River (American Indians) were enslaved by the Hispaño-Mexicans. They became servants without liberty, although they were not "property" as were the black slaves in the southern United States.

**1758** **JOHN WOOLMAN** appealed to his fellow Quakers to oppose slavery in 1754 with his *Some Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes: Recommended to the Professors of Christianity of Every Denomination*. In 1758, Philadelphia Quakers excluded buyers or sellers of slaves from membership, thus becoming the first group to take a stand against slavery. In 1770, the Quakers of Philadelphia opened a school for Afro-Americans.

**1763** **PONTIAC, AN OTTAWA CHIEF**, was bitterly opposed to colonial expansion in the Ohio Country, for he knew that if the American Indian tribes lost their lands they would be doomed. Between 1760 (when the British took possession of Fort Detroit, near present-day Cleveland) and 1763, he went to tribal leaders in the Ohio area and, with his eloquent speeches and statesmanship, persuaded the Wyandot, Potawatomi, Winnebago, Shawnee, Seneca and other tribes to join the Ottawa in a confederacy. Sympathetic French Canadians, recently defeated by the British, willingly conspired with Pontiac in his efforts for a last-ditch fight against the British. In May, 1763, tribes of the confederacy began a siege which lasted for five months. In September, Pontiac received word that the French had signed a treaty with the British, and in October, after many of his warriors had deserted, he temporarily left the area with a few loyal followers. Sporadic fighting continued for two years as the settlers pushed into the Ohio Valley, and it was not until August, 1765, that Pontiac entered into a formal treaty of peace with the British and went to Spanish-held territory west of the Mississippi River.

**1770** **CRISPUS ATTUCKS**, an Afro-American, was the first American killed by the British troops in the Boston Massacre of March 5. A monument was erected in Boston Commons honoring Attucks and five other heroes.

**1773** **MASSACHUSETTS SLAVES** petitioned the legislature for freedom; at least eight petitions were recorded from 1773 to 1779.

Afro-American Phillis Wheatley published her first book of poetry, *Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral*. This volume was followed by many others, and Miss Wheatley became an internationally recognized poetess. Among her well-known poems are "Liberty and Peace," "Poem to Earl of Dartmouth," and "His Excellency General Washington." Other Afro-American writers of this period included Gustavus Vassa (*The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Aloudah Equiano*, in two volumes), Jupiter Hammon ("To Miss Phillis Wheatley," a twenty-one stanza poem; *An Evening Thought. Salvation, by Christ, with Penitential Cries*; and *An Address to the Negroes of the State of New York*), and Lucy Terry (her first poem written on American soil concerned an American Indian massacre).

White churches, working toward the establishment of American denominations which would be separate from their European sponsors, had little concern for Afro-Americans and their needs, and in many cases denied black entrance to their worship services. The first Negro Baptist Church was organized in South Carolina in 1773 and was soon followed by other black churches throughout the United States. These churches became the social and educational centers of the black communities, and much of the black leadership was developed within their membership. Where churches had not been established, Afro-Americans continued their attempt to worship in white churches. In Philadelphia, in 1787, a group of blacks were dragged from a white church as they knelt in prayer.

**1775** **AFRO-AMERICANS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR**. Afro-Americans participated in the battles of Lexington, Concord, Ticonderoga, and Bunker Hill (or Breed's Hill). An order was issued on July 10, and approved by the Continental Congress on October 23, banning blacks from the Continental Army. On November 7, Lord Dunmore, the titular royal governor of Virginia, issued a proclamation to entice slaves to join British forces with a promise of freedom. Partly because so many slaves joined the British forces, General Washington reversed his previous order, and, on December 31, ordered recruiting officers to enlist free Afro-Americans.

In 1776 the Continental Congress adopted a policy of enlisting free blacks and promised to pay \$1,000 per slave to slaveholders who would free them for enlistment. In 1777, after Valley Forge, every able-bodied man, black or white, slave or free, was welcome in the Continental Army. Washington sent an officer from Valley Forge in 1778 to ask the Rhode Island Assembly to authorize the enlistment of black slaves, and in February, the assembly took this precedent-shattering step. Two months later, Massachusetts followed.

B.S. Among the Afro-American military heroes of this period were Salem Poor, who was commended by fourteen officers; Peter Salem, who had been a slave shortly before the Battle of Bunker Hill; and Prince Hall, abolitionist, Masonic leader, minister, recognized leader and spokesman of his people, soldier at Bunker Hill, and founder of a school.

Five thousand free blacks and runaway slaves served in the army and navy. Although there were a few all-black units in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, most Afro-Americans served in integrated units, such as the Minutemen, the Green Mountain Boys, and the guerilla band of Francis Marion (the "swamp fox").

K-3 American Indians fought in the Revolutionary War, some with the British, but most with the Americans. President George Washington stated that without their help, the Revolutionary War could not have been won.

1776 THOMAS JEFFERSON, a worried slaveholder, inserted an indictment against the King of England in the Declaration of Independence. The indictment stated that the King was violating the sacred rights of life and liberty in persons who had never offended him, by capturing and carrying them into slavery. This section was struck out at the insistence of slaveholders and carriers.

B.S. Free Afro-Americans (1700-1865). Free Afro-Americans attained financial success before and following the Revolutionary War; many bought farms. They were a significant segment of the taxpaying population, holding sizeable properties in such cities as Philadelphia; Charleston, South Carolina; New Orleans; and Macon, Georgia.

I.A. Free blacks were engaged in more than fifty occupations, many requiring a high degree of skill. Almost every community had its free black carpenters, barbers, cabinet makers, and brickmasons; many had shopkeepers, salesmen and clerks, even when it was in violation of the law.

The legal status of free blacks was fairly secure during the colonial period and grew in strength during the revolutionary period; then it began to deteriorate.

1777 VERMONT, not yet recognized as a colony, abolished slavery within its borders, an action considered quite radical at the time.

B.S. 1780 SHIP-OWNER PAUL CUFFE and other Afro-American property owners protested taxation without representation or suffrage, and slavery was abolished in Massachusetts. Pennsylvania enacted a manumission (formal emancipation from slavery) law, and began gradual emancipation of slaves. Other northern states which enacted manumission laws included Connecticut and Rhode Island in 1784, New York in 1785, and New Jersey in 1786. The New York

Manumission Society was organized by John Jay and Alexander Hamilton in 1785.

1785 Between 1785 and 1800, CHICAGO became an established trading post through the efforts of its founder, Jean Baptiste Point du Sable, a French- and English-speaking black from Santo Domingo.

1787 RICHARD ALLEN, a civic and religious leader, and ABSALOM JONES, an Episcopal priest, led a B.S. "kneel-in" at St. George's Church in Philadelphia as the delegates to the Constitutional Convention were leaving. The participants were forced off their knees and out of the church. Richard Allen had occasionally preached at St. George's, and the congregation had already proposed that the Afro-Americans who came to hear him be separated from the white members.

B.S. After this unhappy experience, Allen and Jones organized the Philadelphia Free African Society. Seven years later, in 1794, Richard Allen organized and dedicated the Bethel Church, which later became known as the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church.

B.S. Prince Hall, denied membership in the United States Masonic Order, obtained a British charter, and established the first Negro Masonic Lodge. Today the Prince Hall Masons number over 300,000 members, with almost 5,000 lodges, located in most of the 50 states of the United States.

B.S. During the Constitutional Convention, a disagreement developed over the counting of slaves. Southern delegates wanted the slaves counted in deciding the number of representatives per state, but not counted in deciding when direct taxes were to be levied. The northern delegates objected. The argument was settled with the "three-fifths compromise," whereby five slaves would be counted as three persons for purposes of both representation and taxation.

Congress added to the Northwest Land Ordinance the provision that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should exist in the territory covered by the ordinance.

1789 The PENNSYLVANIA ABOLITION SOCIETY was organized by Benjamin Franklin.

1790 The FIRST NATIONAL CENSUS indicated that there were 757,206 blacks in the United States, 19.3 per cent of the population. About 700,000 were slaves.

1791 BENJAMIN LANNCKER, an Afro-American mathematician, astronomer, and surveyor, born in Maryland, was appointed to assist in designing the new capitol, Washington, D.C. He produced the first scientific writing by an Afro-American in his almanac which was issued annually after 1791; he wrote a dissertation on bees; and he put together what was probably the first clock made in America.



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**1793** The invention of **ELI WHITNEY'S COTTON GIN** changed the base of the southern economy, as cotton became the major southern crop. In order to grow enough cotton to meet the demand of the world market (made greater by the Industrial Revolution in England) and to keep the cotton gins running, large numbers of workers were needed. The increased demand for labor perpetuated the South's reliance on a slave-labor economy. Prices for healthy slaves rose higher than ever, and slaves were worked harder in order that slaveholders might realize a full return on their "investments."

**B.S.** The full force of the South's political and economic power, reinforced by the efforts of those industrialists in the North and in England who had large sums of money invested in the southern cotton industry, determinedly frustrated any abolitionist move. Much of the investment of these industrialists was in the form of credit extended to the southern plantation owners, and England had more of an investment in the plantations than northern Americans.

**B.S.** Capital investment in slaves by the southern planter made it necessary for him to defend it against attack by northern humanitarian religious reformers who preached that slavery was morally wrong. Southern opinion makers, such as Congressmen, clergymen, newspaper editors and college professors, developed a proslavery argument, contending that slavery was good. The church upheld slavery by pointing out that the Scriptures supported it, and many southern churchmen came to believe that if blacks were slaves here on earth, it was but a necessary prologue to their becoming free men in the "heavenly Jerusalem."

The Fugitive Slave Law, enacted in 1793, provided that slaves could be seized wherever found, carried before any federal or state magistrate, and returned to the state from which they had fled, with no provision for a trial or other legal redress on the part of the fugitive. To many, this law was a manifestation of national approval of the institution of slavery.

**1794** After warriors from the **ALGONQUIN** (American Indian) tribes, led by Little Turtle, chief of the Miami, defeated General Arthur St. Clair in 1791, General ("Mad Anthony") Wayne, with a force of about 4,000 well-trained men, finally defeated the American Indians at Fallen Timbers, in northwestern Ohio, in 1794. With the Treaty of Greenville, Wayne forced a group of chiefs, representing the Wyandot, Shawnee, Miami, Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Kickapoo, Piankashaw, Kakaskia, Delaware, Eel River, Wea and other tribes to cede almost two-thirds of the present state of Ohio, part of Indiana, and various strategic sites in other parts of the Northwest Territory.

**Tecumseh.** Between 1794 and 1811, Tecumseh,

**L.A.** a Shawnee chief, traveled through the Great Lakes region, the Ohio Valley, southern Illinois and south into what is now Alabama, urging American Indians of all tribes to unite and refuse to cede any more land. While Tecumseh was in the South, General Harrison destroyed his town in the Battle of Tippecanoe, and Tecumseh's hopes and dreams of a confederacy were shattered forever. He went to Canada where the English gave him a Regular Army commission (brigadier general) and a command of 2,000 American Indian warriors. He was killed at the battle of the Thames in Ontario, Canada, in 1813.

**K-3** Sometimes referred to as the greatest of all American Indian leaders, Tecumseh was a talented and courageous fighter, an outstanding orator and a diplomat.

**1795** **ENGLAND'S MUNGO PARK** explored the interior of Africa and wrote about the treatment of blacks being captured for the slave trade. He was the first European to explore the territory known today as Niger. Later, in the 1820's, Dixon Denham and Hugh Clapperton, who were famous travelers and explorers, ventured into Central Africa. They found the people industrious, skilled in weaving and dyeing, and extremely fond of music and poetry.

**1797** **CONGRESS** refused to accept the first recorded petition from blacks asking for equal treatment under the law.

**1800** **GABRIEL PROSSER LED A SLAVE REVOLT IN VIRGINIA**; several thousand slaves were betrayed, and Prosser and 15 others were hanged.

**B.S.** Antislavery petitions were presented to Congress by free blacks of Philadelphia.

**1802** **PRESIDENT JEFFERSON** advocated the removal of all American Indians from their lands east of the Mississippi to gain the political support of the frontier whites who wanted land as rapidly as possible. He submitted a 5,000,000-acre cession by the Choctaws of Alabama and Mississippi and a 5,000,000-acre cession by various northern tribes to the Senate. In 1809, more than 100,000,000 acres were acquired by intimidation, bribery, questionable treaties, and dubious procedures.

**1804** The **OHIO LEGISLATURE**, like those of other northern and western territories and states, enacted "Black Laws" restricting the rights and movements of Afro-Americans. Blacks were not allowed to testify against white persons, serve on juries, or emigrate to such areas as Illinois, Indiana, and Oregon. The latter restriction was only sporadically enforced, and Afro-Americans moved west eagerly.

**B.S.** Slave revolts, led by Toussaint L'Ouverture, began the Haitian Revolution in 1791. After L'Ouverture's capture late in 1803, Jean Jacques Dessalines gained enough support to defeat the French and to proclaim the independence of St. Domingue in 1804. The name

"St. Domingue" was changed to "Haiti" and slavery was abolished forever. Haiti thus became the second republic in the western hemisphere. Henri Christophe, second in command to L'Ouverture during the revolution, became Emperor of Haiti after Dessalines' death.

During the end of the eighteenth century and beginning of the nineteenth, the population of Puerto Rico multiplied by five, and many merchants and planters arrived on the island. However, it was a period of universal poverty for most Puerto Ricans due to the prohibitive system applying to all branches of industry enforced by the Spanish government, and the failure to receive the annual remittance from Mexico, which was in revolution at this time. Reforms which the Spanish tried to put into effect were palliative rather than fundamental.

**Afro-Americans and American Indians.** During the Lewis and Clark expeditions, York (Clark's slave, who was freed at the end of the trip) and Sacajawea (an American Indian guide) were of invaluable help because of their ability to establish friendships with the various tribes the expedition encountered along the way. York's unusual success with the American Indians was matched by that of many other black slaves.

From the early sixteenth century, Afro-American runaways had found refuge with such American Indians as the Choctaws, the Pamunkys, the Crows, and the Seminoles. In some instances tribes kept captured blacks (and whites) as slaves, but it seems to have been a very different form of slavery from that which blacks faced in the South; they were treated like other members of the tribe and regarded as companions and helpers.

In some cases, Afro-Americans were admitted to the tribes as members, which was annoying to many whites on the frontier. A United States Army survey of the Choctaws in 1831, for instance, showed that the tribe included 512 Afro-Americans. Edmonia Lewis, the first notable black sculptress in the United States, was born into this tribe. Typical of the blacks who rose to leadership in various tribes was James Beckwourth, who became chief of the Crow Nation.

In 1807, **CONGRESS PROHIBITED THE IMPORTATION OF SLAVES** into the United States after January 1, 1808, but did not prohibit slavery itself. Slaves were smuggled into the country through 1861, and slavery continued to flourish.

Born in Maryland, **GEORGE PEAKE (1722-1827)** was the first permanent black settler in Cleveland, Ohio. His invention of a new type of hand-mill brought him into prominence. He was the first traveler on the Cleveland-Rockport Road (now known as "Detroit Road"), the first leg of the state highway which the legislature authorized between the Cuyahoga and Huron Rivers in 1809.

**1812 FIFTY AFRO-AMERICANS SERVED WITH CAPTAIN PERRY** on Lake Erie, and were cited for conspicuous bravery. Richard Allen and Absalom Jones, black religious leaders, raised a force of 2,500 men to protect Philadelphia from the British.

Many American Indians fought with the Americans in the War of 1812.

**1815 The UNDERGROUND RAILROAD** was instituted after black war veterans brought news of freedom in Canada. It was an elaborate network of secret contacts between runaway slaves and sympathizers, set up to help the slaves reach freedom. It stretched from the Deep South to Canada. In addition to the whites and free blacks who aided runaway slaves, the Shawnees and Cherokees used their villages as "stations" for the Underground Railroad.

Paul Cuffe, a wealthy taxpaying black merchant, had protested, along with others, taxation without representation. He established cultural relations with Africa and taught navigation in Sierra Leone, which had been established by the British government a few years earlier for freemen and ex-servicemen of African origin. In 1815, Cuffe paid the expenses of 38 Afro-Americans who left the United States to settle in Sierra Leone.

**1820 CONGRESS DECLARED FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE PIRACY** and punishable by death, but slavery continued to flourish in the United States.

In 1816 the American Colonization Society had been formed by whites to remove Afro-Americans from this country and send them to Liberia, Africa. Although some free blacks, led by Richard Allen and James Forten, opposed the plan in 1817, a colony was established on the west coast of Africa in the 1820's and a shipload of free blacks from the United States began to populate it.

**1821 BENJAMIN LUNDY, A WHITE QUAKER**, began publishing his antislavery paper, *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*, in Ohio.

**1822 DENMARK VESEY**, a slave who had purchased his freedom, carefully organized one of the most elaborate slave revolts on record, involving thousands of Afro-Americans in Charleston, South Carolina. The plan was revealed to authorities and 131 blacks and whites were arrested, 37 hanged.

**1827 Freedom's Journal, AN AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER**, began publication in New York with this stated purpose: "In the spirit of candor and humility we intend . . . to lay our case before the public with a view to arrest the progress of prejudice and to shield ourselves against its consequent evils." John Russwurm, an 1826 graduate of Bowdoin College, and Samuel Cornish were the editors. This was just one of the many newspapers published by Afro-Americans in the 1800's.

**1829** **A RACE RIOT IN CINCINNATI, OHIO**, resulted in the emigration of more than a thousand Afro-Americans to Canada.

B.S.

**L.A.** David Walker, a free Afro-American, published *Walker's Appeal*, calling on slaves to struggle militantly against bondage.

**L.A.** **John Malvin**. Born in Dumfries, Prince William County, Virginia, John Malvin (1795-1880) became identified with the abolition movement and the Underground Railroad in Cincinnati, Ohio. After moving to Cleveland, his first job as a cook on a lake vessel eventually led to the purchase of his own boat, with which he transported limestone.

B.S.

L.A.

Before public schools were established, Malvin persuaded Cleveland's Afro-Americans to support a school by subscribing funds to hire a teacher. He sponsored a meeting of black leaders at Columbus which resulted in the formation of the School Fund Society; the objective was to raise funds for the establishment of schools in other Ohio cities.

One year before his death in Cleveland, Ohio, Malvin wrote and published his autobiography.

**1830** **PRESIDENT JACKSON PERSUADED CONGRESS** to pass an act which authorized the President to exchange the public domain in the West for American Indian lands in the East and designated the region west of Missouri and Arkansas for American Indians.

**B.S.** Since 1802, when President Jefferson had advocated the removal of all American Indians from their lands east of the Mississippi, government officials (such as President Monroe and Secretary of War Calhoun in 1824-25) had attempted to implement Jefferson's policy.

Between 1830 and 1860, two thousand slaves a year traveled to freedom via the Underground Railroad, a complex network of barns, stables anti-slavery workers—men and women—black, white and American Indian.

**1831** **NAT TURNER** led the largest Afro-American slave revolt of this period at Southampton City, Virginia; some 60 whites were killed. Nat Turner was captured and hanged in Jerusalem, Virginia. Black Codes were strengthened as fear and terror spread through the South, and prohibited attendance at meetings, education, and emancipation from slavery.

B.S.

**1832** In 1816, **GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON** had invaded Florida to punish the Seminole Nation for hiding fugitive slaves. This first Seminole war ended in 1818, a year before Spain had even given up the territory to the United States. Through armed force and a series of forcibly imposed treaties, the Seminoles gradually lost their Florida land until 1832, when some tribe leaders agreed to give up all claims and move their people to what is now Oklahoma. However, many Seminoles refused to leave and in

B.S.

1835 the second Seminole war broke out. After the death of their chief, Osceola, many Seminoles retreated into Florida's swamps and fighting between Seminoles and white troops continued off and on until a peace treaty was signed in 1934.

**1833** **THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY** was organized in Philadelphia by black and white abolitionists. Arthur Tappan, an industrialist, was the first president; William Lloyd Garrison's ideas dominated the organization.

F.A.

Ira Aldridge, an Afro-American who was trained in the African Grove Theatre in New York, captivated European audiences with his Shakespearean roles in the nineteenth century. Although he was not permitted to perform in the United States, he appeared in London's Theatre Royal, and his Othello was acclaimed as brilliant.

**Oberlin (Ohio)**, the first coeducational college in the United States, opened its doors to Afro-Americans before the Civil War.

B.S.

**Black Abolitionists**. Fugitive slaves, sometimes called "running abolitionists," made up the largest group of black abolitionists, numbering somewhere between 40 and 100 thousand people. Of these, many wrote slave narratives or lectured at antislavery meetings. Free blacks who contributed their time, food, houses and barns, and even their lives to assisting runaway slaves also made up a large segment of the black abolitionists. Among the intellectuals were college graduates, poets, teachers, lawyers, writers, editors of Afro-American newspapers and lecturers. Most black abolitionists were militant activists, but some supported moral suasion, temperance and integration as long-range goals.

L.A.

B.S.

**White Abolitionists**. Ministers, editors and other leaders of public opinion were prominent among the white abolitionists. A large group of whites assisted fugitive slaves who escaped from the South. Many women were abolitionists, and the women's rights movement was often tied to the abolition movement. Like the black abolitionists, whites were divided between those who were friendly to churches and sought to end slavery by moral suasion, and those who believed political action was necessary to overcome constitutional and legal obstructions to emancipation. Perhaps at no other time in American history did colleges play such an important part in a program of social reform, a program which became a kind of religious crusade. Many of the white abolitionist lecturers were drawn from the ministry, theological seminaries, and colleges in the North and the West.

**1834** **THEODORE WELD'S** writings stressed the religious arguments against slavery. He encouraged students at Lane Seminary in Cincinnati to discuss the problem of slavery and won many to the cause

B.S.



L.A. of abolition. Public debates about colonization and abolition were held at the seminary. Lack of school administration support led many of the students to go directly into the community to organize groups to assist Afro-Americans, and ultimately to withdraw from Lane and enter Oberlin College, where a theological department was established.

B.S. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, which the government set up in 1834, did little to make matters better for the people it was supposed to help. The agency system established to help the American Indians resulted in reservations and poverty.

1835 **MOBS RIOTED AGAINST AFRO-AMERICANS** in New York City and Philadelphia.

B.S. Henry Blair, a slave, received patents in 1835 and 1836 for two corn harvesters. However, in 1858, the Attorney General ruled that since a slave was not a citizen, the government could not enter into an agreement with him by granting a patent. Shortly after this ruling, Benjamin Montgomery, a slave owned by Jefferson Davis, invented a boat propeller. Davis attempted to get a patent in Montgomery's name and was refused. In 1861 a law was passed by the Confederate Congress providing that if the owner took an oath that his slave had actually invented a device, the patent would be issued to him. Not until after the Civil War could blacks secure patents without difficulty.

1836 **THE GAG RULE** — So many petitions poured in to Congress against slavery that the House of Representatives adopted a rule, known as the "Gag Rule," providing that such petitions would be received and tabled. Abolitionists claimed that the right to petition for a redress of grievances was being denied. A campaign against the Gag Rule was carried on by John Quincy Adams and Joshua Giddings from 1836 until 1845, and the rule was finally rescinded in 1845.

1837 **A PRO-SLAVERY MOB** in Alton, Illinois, burned the printing shop of the Reverend Elijah P. Lovejoy, a white abolitionist editor, and lynched him for anti-slavery activity. Mob violence against abolitionists — black and white — became widespread.

1838 **WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON**, who had been mobbed in Boston for his abolitionist activities, organized the New England Non-Resistance Society, and Charles Lenox Remond, a militant black lecturer, was employed by the society. Abolitionists initiated an organized program of questioning political candidates about slavery and related issues; Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio was the first abolitionist elected to Congress.

1841 **JUSTIN MINER HOLLAND (1819-1887)**, a musician of rare talent who lived in Cleveland for many years, was born in Norfolk County, Virginia. A performing artist of the flute and piano, he was best

known for his ability with the guitar. He was a teacher, composer and arranger, as well as an accomplished linguist. In all, 35 original works and about 300 published arrangements are credited to Holland. In addition to his musical career, he was active in both the antislavery movement and the Masons.

1843 **HENRY H. GARNET** became a major spokesman in the militant abolitionist crusade at the Buffalo Convention of Colored Citizens. He shocked even many ardent abolitionists when he stated,

L.A. Brethren, arise, arise! Strike for your lives and liberties. Now is the day and the hour. Let every slave throughout the land do this and the days of slavery are numbered. Rather die free-men than live to be slaves . . . Awake, Awake, millions of voices are calling you! Let your motto be resistance; no oppressed people have secured their liberty without resistance.

B.S. **Frederick Douglass: as an Abolitionist.** Born a slave in Tuckahoe, Maryland, Frederick Douglass (1817-1895) became one of the best known orators and abolitionists in the world, carrying the case of American slaves to the people of the United States and Europe. Highly intelligent, articulate, and dedicated to the ideal of freedom for all people, he spoke and fought for the rights of women and of the Irish as well as Afro-Americans.

B.S. As a youngster in Baltimore, Maryland, he was taught the rudiments of reading by the wife of his owner, a violation of the law prohibiting the education of slaves. When her husband brought this brief schooling to an end, Douglass secured a copy of the *Columbian Orator*, which included a great many speeches about liberty. By copying these speeches over and over, he learned to write.

L.A. After a slavebreaker had attempted to whip Douglass into submission, he escaped in 1838 at the age of 21. After he made his first antislavery speech in Nantucket in 1841, he was employed by the New England Anti-Slavery Society as a lecturer.

B.S. In 1845, Douglass lectured in Great Britain, and published his famous autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*. With the help of some English friends, his emancipation was purchased, and he returned to America a free man. He began publication of his newspaper, *North Star*, in 1847, changing its name in 1850 to *Frederick Douglass' Paper*.

B.S. In 1847, Douglass broke with white abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, and argued that blacks must seek abolition through political participation. He believed that he and other black abolitionists could make a positive contribution by proving that blacks were active rather than passive cogs in the antislavery machinery. He said that

L.A. . . . the man who has suffered the wrong is the man to demand redress,—that the man STRUCK is the man to CRY OUT—and that he who has

*endured the cruel pangs of Slavery* is the man to *advocate Liberty*. It is evident that we must be our own representatives and advocates, not exclusively, but peculiarly—not distinct from, but in connection with our white friends.<sup>1</sup>

Douglass grew weary and despair gripped him. He decided to investigate Haiti as a possible haven for Afro-Americans, and wrote an editorial announcing his proposed trip. Before it was published, Fort Sumter was fired on, beginning the Civil War; Douglass put a footnote on the editorial that he would forego the trip, stay in the United States and watch the course of events. (See also *Frederick Douglass: as a Reconstructionist*, 1865.)

- 1844** ALEXANDRE DUMAS (1802-1870), a black Frenchman, grew up in Villers-Cotterêts and was educated by a local priest after the death of his father. He later moved to Paris, and wrote for the stage—both drama and vaudeville. Dumas produced more than forty plays, and in the 1840's wrote a vast number of historical novels. One of the most well-known was *The Three Musketeers*, written in 1844 in collaboration with Auguste Maquet.

B.S.  
L.A.  
F.A.

Boston blacks held a mass meeting to protest Jim Crow schools.

Among the early American explorers of the Oregon territory was an Afro-American, George William Bush. In 1844, Bush, his wife, and five children, led several white couples to the Columbia River Valley. Although Afro-Americans were denied the right of homesteads at that time, Bush's friend, Colonel Michael Simmons, a member of the Oregon legislature, had Congress pass a special act granting Bush a 640-acre plot, which included Puget Sound. Later, in the final settlement of the United States-Canadian border, Bush's occupation of the land gave the United States a basis for claiming Puget Sound. Bush is remembered today as one of the leading pioneers of Oregon and Washington, and Bush Prairie is named after him.

- 1846** FREE AFRO-AMERICAN NORBERT RILLIEUX devised an evaporating pan for sugar refining that revolutionized the world sugar refining industry.

L.A.

- 1849** CHARLES SUMNER, A WHITE ABOLITIONIST, unsuccessfully argued against segregation in Massachusetts' schools. The first school integration suit was filed in Boston by Benjamin Roberts on behalf of his daughter, who had been denied admission to "white" schools in Boston. The Massachusetts court rejected the case and established the "separate but equal" doctrine followed until the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

Harriet Tubman. Harriet Tubman, born on a "slave breeding" farm in Maryland, was to be sold

in the Deep South after having received a serious injury. Suffering from spells of dizziness, she escaped to freedom and later returned 19 times to the South to bring out over 300 slaves. Rewards for her capture mounted to \$40,000. She was never captured and never lost a passenger. She carried a gun for protection and drugs to quiet the crying babies; she displayed remarkable ingenuity as a "conductor" of the Underground Railroad. Whenever her funds became low, she hired herself out as a domestic servant to raise more money.

During the Civil War, she served first as a Union Army nurse and intelligence agent, later going to South Carolina to guide Union raids deep in Confederate territory.

- 1850** When JAMES BECKWOURTH, an Afro-American frontiersman, was claimed as a "son" by an old American Indian woman, he was taken into the Crow tribe and renamed "Morning Star"; he later became chief of the tribe. His discovery of the pass in the Sierra Nevada mountain range is important because it became the gateway to California during the gold rush. The pass still bears his name.

After considerable debate in the United States Congress by Clay, Calhoun, Douglas, Seward, and Chase, an agreement, called the Compromise of 1850, was reached. It provided that (1) California should enter the Union as a free state, (2) the other territories would be organized without mention of slavery; (3) Texas should cede certain lands to New Mexico, and be compensated; (4) slave-holders would be better protected by a stringent fugitive slave law; and (5) there should be no slave trade in the District of Columbia. It soon became clear that neither the North nor the South really approved of the Compromise of 1850 as a final settlement of the slavery question.

- 1851** FUGITIVE SLAVES—Numerous clashes took place between abolitionists (white and black) and authorities seeking to return fugitive slaves. One such incident took place in Massachusetts. A fugitive slave, Thomas Sims, was captured by two agents working for his former owner. His case was in court for a week (usually such cases were dispensed with very quickly), and the courthouse was surrounded by a barricade of chains, and hundreds of soldiers had to be kept on guard to prevent his forcible rescue by anti-slavery groups. The two agents were arrested on a charge of conspiracy to kidnap, and had to raise bail in the amount of \$10,000. One observer wrote, "... such an execution [of the law] ... will prevent nineteen persons out of twenty from attempting to rescue their slaves at all ...". In another incident, in-Christiana, Pennsylvania, armed free Afro-Americans resisted kidnappers and escaped to Canada. In Boston, in 1854, Anthony Burns, a

B.S.

<sup>1</sup>From PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICA by Langston Hughes and Milton Meltzer. ©1956, 1963, 1968 by Langston Hughes and Milton Meltzer. Used by permission of Crown Publishers, Inc.

fugitive slave, was arrested; antislavery groups attacked the courthouse and it was necessary to call in 2,000 troops to return Burns to his master. People were so aroused that no fugitive slave was ever again returned from Massachusetts.

The world's first Women's Rights Convention was held, and women's rights and antislavery causes were linked. After a minister spoke against equal rights for women, Sojourner Truth, a prominent black abolitionist, spoke for them.

Lewis Temple of Massachusetts invented the toggle-harpoon, which became important to the New England whaling industry.

**1856 WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY**, founded by the white Methodist Episcopal Church as a college for the offspring of plantation owners and slave mothers. After the outbreak of the Civil War, the college was sold to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and Daniel Payne became the first black college president in America.

**1858 DR. ROBERT BOYD LEACH**, the first black physician in Cleveland, was credited with compounding a remedy which was successful in the treatment of cholera. He not only cured the physical ills of Clevelanders, but also attempted to correct the social ills from which blacks suffered.

**1859 JOHN BROWN** and 13 other white men and five black men joined in the Harper's Ferry Arsenal attack. Four of the black men were executed along with John Brown; the fifth escaped and later served with distinction in the Civil War.

**1860 THE CENSUS** reported 4,441,830 blacks in the United States, 14.1 per cent of the population. Four million were slaves. The 15 slave states in which most blacks lived contained eight million whites.

**1861 BLACKS QUICKLY VOLUNTEERED FOR THE UNION ARMY**, but were not permitted to enlist until the Secretary of the Navy authorized the enlistment of black slaves. More than 179,000 black soldiers served in the Union army and were organized into 166 all-black regiments. One out of every four Union sailors was an Afro-American. Major General John C. Fremont issued a proclamation freeing slaves of Missouri Confederacy. In keeping with the provisions of the Confiscation Act, which provided that uniform treatment was to be applied to fugitives by the federal government, Lincoln nullified Fremont's proclamation.

**1862 ON MARCH 13, CONGRESS FORBADE UNION TROOPS** to assist in the capture and return of fugitive slaves; however, slave-catchers continued to seize and return slaves to the South.

President Lincoln gave no serious consideration to granting enlistment to blacks until the spring of 1862. After he permitted limited enlistment of blacks, General B. F. Butler mustered a regiment in Louis-

iana and the First South Carolina Volunteer Regiment, which had been activated by General David Hunter originally, was reactivated by General Saxton. Other black regiments were soon formed.

Lincoln allowed the establishment of a number of departments of Afro-American affairs to administer to the needs of blacks. Gradually the work of these departments was taken over by the Freedmen's Bureau. However, the federal policy for relief of freedmen developed so slowly that private persons, both black and white, undertook to supplement it. Some of the private organizations formed during this period included the National Freedmen's Relief Association, New York; the Contraband Relief Association, Cincinnati; the Friends Association for the Relief of Colored Freedmen, Philadelphia; and the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission, Chicago.

**1863 THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION** of January 1, 1863, resulted in relatively few slaves actually finding freedom. After the Proclamation was issued, there were more than 800,000 slaves in the border states untouched by it, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands if not millions in the Confederacy who were not even to hear about the Proclamation until months later. The real effect of the Proclamation did not take place until the Thirteenth Amendment, setting all slaves free in the United States and her territories, was ratified in December, 1865.

**B.S.** Black soldiers were sent into battle with less training than whites received; they had inferior weapons; medical facilities were poor and they had fewer doctors than white regiments; black troops suffered greater casualties; they did not even receive pay equal to that of white soldiers until 1864. As a result of a resolution passed by the Confederate Congress, blacks captured by the Confederates were made slaves or put to death.

**B.S.** When 3,000 white longshoremen went on strike for higher wages in New York, Afro-Americans, with police protection, took their places. When the government began drafting these unemployed whites, they resisted conscription to the point of violence. During the New York draft riots of 1863, many Afro-American homes and business places were burned, and freedmen's associations found it necessary to aid blacks in New York.

**Martin R. Delaney.** One of the most eminent Afro-Americans of this period was Martin R. Delaney. An advocate of the Back-to-Africa movement, he became a colonizationist after the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 was enacted. He entered Harvard Medical School in 1851 and studied both medicine and law. In 1862 he wrote a history of Afro-Americans, *The Condition, Elevation, Emigration,*



and *Destiny of the Colored People of the United States*.

In 1863, Delaney visited President Lincoln at the White House to propose a special army unit staffed with black officers as well as soldiers. His proposal was approved, and he was appointed the first black field officer in the country's history, with the rank of major.

After the Civil War he was a judge in Charleston, South Carolina. In 1874 he was nominated for lieutenant governor of the state, but was defeated.

- 1864** On November 20, at **THE SAND CREEK MASSACRE**, 500 to 600 friendly American Indians (mostly Cheyenne and a few Arapaho) were attacked by Colonel Chivington, a former minister, and his command of 1,000 men. Two women and five children were taken prisoner; the others were killed and their bodies scalped and mutilated by the soldiers. One hundred scalps were carried back to Denver and displayed between acts at the opera house.
- B.S.**

- 1865** **SOME 38,000 BLACKS WHO SERVED IN THE UNION FORCES LOST THEIR LIVES.** The rate of mortality was nearly 40 per cent greater among black troops than among white troops. In one Afro-American outfit, 829 men died, the largest number of deaths in any Union outfit.

More than 10,000 American Indians participated in the Civil War, some joining the northern and some the southern forces.

- B.S.** Radical Republicans were enraged as southern states enacted a series of Black Codes restricting the rights of Afro-Americans, and established a joint committee, the "Committee of Fifteen," to determine Congressional strategy.

**Black Reconstructionists.** During the years 1865-1877, Afro-Americans served in a variety of elective and appointive positions in state and federal government. They wielded their greatest influence in South Carolina, where 87 blacks and 40 whites were elected to the first legislature, as well as two black lieutenant governors, two black speakers of the house, and a black secretary of state who later became state treasurer.

Some of the noteworthy black reconstructionists were:

- Hiram R. Revels, the first black in Congress, succeeding Jefferson Davis as United States Senator from Mississippi (1870);
- Jonathan Gibbs, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Florida, who led a struggle to establish non-segregated public schools (1872);
- P. B. S. Pinchback, Acting Governor of Louisiana upon the impeachment of the Governor (1872); elected to the United States Senate but denied his seat (1873); and
- Blanche K. Bruce, United States Senator from Mississippi and the only black to serve a full term in the Senate (1874).

**Frederick Douglass: as a Reconstructionist.** After the end of the Civil War, Frederick Douglass (1817-1895) was among the members of a delegation which called on President Andrew Johnson to get his views on civil rights and voting rights of Afro-Americans. Johnson suggested that blacks migrate from the South and expressed his opposition to their right to vote. Douglass opposed the exodus from the South on the grounds that the government should protect its citizens wherever they lived and that emigration was no remedy for the plight of Afro-Americans.

Douglass served in a variety of government positions; among them were Secretary of the Santo Domingo Commission, member of the Territorial Council of the Federal District, Marshal of the District of Columbia, and Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. (See also *Frederick Douglass: as an Abolitionist*, 1843.)

- 1866** **THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1866** was devised to protect the freedmen from the Black Codes and other repressive legislation and conferred citizenship upon Afro-Americans. It was passed over President Johnson's veto.

- 1867** **THE KU KLUX KLAN** was organized in Nashville, Tennessee, by Nathan Forrest, confederate general, who had ordered the death of all black Union soldiers captured at Fort Pillow, Tennessee, in 1864. Members were Confederate generals, colonels, and substantial men of church and state from Georgia, Alabama, and other southern states. They developed a plan to reduce blacks to political impotence by terrorizing them in a multitude of ways. Soon the South was honeycombed with secret organizations: The Knights of the White Camellia, the Red Shirts, the White League, and Mother's Little Helpers.
- B.S.**

The Augusta Institute, supported by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, was established in Augusta, Georgia. The school was later moved to Atlanta and renamed Morehouse College. General Otis Howard, an 1850 graduate of Bowdoin College, was instrumental in the founding of Howard University in Washington, D.C.

The westward movement saw many Afro-Americans become proficient cowboys. Britton Johnson, known far and wide in Texas for his physical strength and courage, was considered one of the best shots on the Texas frontier. Nat Love ("Deadwood Dick") wrote of his many adventures in his 1907 autobiography. Cherokee Bill, the black "counterpart" to Billy the Kid, was a desperado. A black cowboy named Williams was one of those who taught Theodore Roosevelt how to break in a horse, while another named Clay was one of those who taught Will Rogers the art of roping.

**K-3**

**L.A.**

B.S. Secretary of State William H. Seward sent an American army to the Mexico border and requested Napoleon III to withdraw his troops from Mexico. Napoleon, unwilling to risk war with the United States, concerned about relations with other European countries, and unable to crush the national armies of revolutionary leader Benito Juárez, a full-blooded Zapotec Indian, ordered the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico. Maximilian, who had been enthroned by Napoleon III, was abandoned by the French and executed by the Mexican revolutionaries. Juárez and his liberals were victorious; the *criollo* era in Mexico was over.

1868 HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Hampton, Virginia, was founded in 1868 by General Samuel Chapman Armstrong in the wartime hospital barracks. Armstrong had commanded two regiments of Union Negro troops during the Civil War and wanted to train young men and women "who should go out and teach and lead their people."

During the first three years the students lived in tents. The first classroom building was built in 1871 with help from the Freedmen's Bureau and northern philanthropists. Booker T. Washington was educated here. Presidents Taft and Garfield served on the board of trustees.

1869 THE KU KLUX KLAN WAS FORMALLY DISBANDED, but "went underground" and continued to flourish, destroying crops and burning barns and houses of Afro-Americans. Blacks were whipped and lynched for voting Republican.

B.S. In South Carolina, the legislative committee suggested that a Negro be defined as "anyone with one-eighth or more 'Negro blood.'" Some legislators felt this definition was too "lenient"—that anyone with a "drop or two of 'Negro blood'" should be considered a Negro.

B.S. Because blacks were not admitted to labor unions, they formed the National Negro Labor Convention and met in Washington, D.C.

Born in Pittsburgh, Jeremiath (or "Jere") A. Brown (1841-1913) was an important Afro-American political figure. He served as a representative to the Ohio General Assembly, representing Cuyahoga County. He sponsored a bill to prevent life insurance companies from discriminating against blacks, and was instrumental in having Black Laws removed from the statute books of Ohio. Brown served as a trustee of Wilberforce College, helping the college secure funds while he was in the legislature. He later moved to Washington, D.C., where he was placed in classified civil service.

1870 THE NATIONAL MEDICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D.C., following the pattern of establishing parallel structures when denied mem-

N.S. bership in white organizations, was founded by and for Afro-American doctors.

The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, black regiments formed after the Civil War, were often sent out to combat the Cheyennes and Apaches in the Southwest. The American Indians called them the "buffalo soldiers."

B.S. A gold rush brought miners into the Sioux territory, and the federal government tried in vain to purchase the land. When troops were brought in to round up members of the Plains tribes, in violation of treaties which had been made with these tribes, the American Indians threatened war. Although the tribes were given a deadline to report to reservation agencies, large groups of Sioux and Cheyennes failed to appear.

Some of the chiefs who led their tribes in strong resistance during this period included Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull of the Sioux, Geronimo of the Apaches, Captain Jack of the Modocs, Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce, and Little Wolf of the Cheyennes.

B.S. Professional white hunters killed off 75 million buffalo in a few short years, and the American Indians were badly handicapped by a lack of food. The soldiers sent to fight them lost many battles and some campaigns, but in the overall war, the soldiers won. The wars reduced the American Indian population approximately one-third.

1871 FISK JUBILEE SINGERS—Fisk University, established in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1866, initiated an unusual and effective way to raise money for the school. George White, the treasurer of Fisk, suggested that a black chorus (which was named the Fisk Jubilee Singers) tour the northern United States. Within seven years, \$150,000 was raised for the university through choral concerts.

1872 J. E. MATZELIGER AND ELIJAH MCCOY became significant black contributors to the industrial growth of the United States with their inventions. McCoy gained his first patents in 1872-1873 for lubricating devices which made it possible to oil machinery while it was in operation, and was granted 57 patents between 1872 and 1920. It was said that if you didn't have a lubricating cup made by Elijah McCoy, you didn't have "the real McCoy."

I.A. Matzeliger created the first machine for attaching soles to shoes. His patent was bought by the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston, which became a multi-million-dollar corporation. Matzeliger died in 1889 in obscurity.

1873 RACE RIOTS INCREASED in several southern states; more than 600 blacks were killed in the Colfax Massacre on Easter morning in Prant Parish, Louisiana.

Patrick Healy was the first Afro-American to be awarded a Ph.D. degree (in Belgium), and in 1873

became the president of Georgetown University, America's oldest Catholic university. His brother, James A. Healy, was appointed Bishop of Maine by the Pope in 1874.

B.S. Slavery was abolished in Puerto Rico. Some 29,229 slaves were freed, but the number of freemen of color was estimated at 250,000. As these figures indicate, slavery had already been largely abandoned; in fact, the Puerto Rican slave owners had themselves petitioned for the abolition of slavery.

1875 Thirteen of the 14 jockeys in the **FIRST KENTUCKY DERBY** were black.

1876 Congress undertook to suppress the **KU KLUX KLAN** and similar groups in a series of laws passed in 1870 and 1871. It was made a punishable crime for any person to prevent another from voting by bribery, force, or intimidation; and the President was authorized to use the land and naval forces to prevent it. He was authorized to suspend the *writ of habeas corpus* in order to suppress "armed combinations." Acts of conspiracy were declared tantamount to rebellion and were to be punished accordingly. When violence against Afro-Americans continued and "Rifle Clubs" developed, President Grant, under the provisions of these laws, sent troops to South Carolina and Florida in 1876.

Accounts of the Battle of the Little Big Horn, or Custer's Last Stand, are numerous. Irvin M. Peithmann tells in *Broken Peace Pipes* of the events that led up to the battle.

The gradual pressure of the Army caused the Indians to gather for mutual protection along the . . . Little Big Horn River . . .

Five great circles of lodges stood on the west side of the river for three miles . . .

This was the setting just before the discovery of the white soldiers that terminated in the Battle of Little Big Horn. In this peaceful setting, there were from two to three thousand Indians with their families, encamped with no hostile intentions. It was not until shortly before Reno and his cavalry crossed the river and blundered into their camp that they knew soldiers were in the immediate vicinity.<sup>2</sup>

1878 **THE NOBLE AND HOLY ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR**, formed as a local group of garment cutters in Philadelphia in 1868, gathered formally in a national convention in 1878. They proposed to enroll all members of the working class into one industrial union, and included Afro-Americans.

N.S. Afro-American Lewis Latimer was employed by Alexander Graham Bell to make patent drawings for the first telephone; later, as an engineer for the Edison Company, he supervised the installation of

electric lights in New York, Philadelphia, Montreal, and London.

1879 **SOUTHERN BLACK EXODUS** - There was an exodus of some 50,000 southern Afro-Americans to Kansas, with Henry Adams of Louisiana and Benjamin "Pap" Singleton of Tennessee assuming leadership. The southern whites became alarmed and resorted to various methods to keep blacks on southern plantations as a labor force.

1881 **BLANCHE K. BRUCE**, the only black reconstructionist to serve a full term in the United States Senate, was appointed Registrar of the Treasury by President Garfield.

Booker T. Washington opened Tuskegee Institute, and it became the outstanding example of his "self help" philosophy.

B.S. Tennessee began the legalized segregation practices labeled "Jim Crow" laws with a railroad car law which required segregation of the races, and in 1882, South Carolina formalized election procedures which excluded blacks from voting. Further Jim Crow laws in the South provided for separation in transportation; segregated schools, parks, hospitals, and libraries; and segregation in hotels, restaurants and amusements.

1882 **LYNCHINGS** - From 1882 to 1900, 3,000 Afro-Americans were lynched.

1886 **THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR** excluded blacks from its membership.

The Colored Farmers' National Alliance and Cooperative Union was organized as a counterpart to the Grangers and the Southern Farmers Alliance; some cooperation took place, but it was short-lived. By 1890, the Colored Farmers' National Alliance and Cooperative Union had a membership of over one million.

Livingstone College was established by the Zion Methodist Church in Salisbury, North Carolina.

John P. Green (1845-1940) was born in North Carolina. A graduate of Union Law College, he was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives and was the first black state senator. He introduced a bill to declare Labor Day a legal holiday in Ohio, four years later it was declared a national holiday. After nine years with the U.S. Post Office Department in Washington, D.C., he returned to Cleveland and practiced law.

**John Mercer Langston (1829-1897).** John Mercer Langston was born in Louisa County, Virginia. With the aid of Richard Long, a white abolitionist from Chillicothe, Ohio, he attended a private school in Cincinnati, then attended Oberlin College. Although he studied theology, his interest was law. Refused entrance into law schools in New York and Ohio, he studied books in the office of Philemon Bliss; he

<sup>2</sup>From Peithmann, Irvin, *BROKEN PEACE PIPES: A FOUR-HUNDRED-YEAR HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS*, 1964. Courtesy of Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois.



was finally admitted to the bar and established himself as an attorney in Brownhelm, Ohio.

During the next twelve years he was Clerk of Brownhelm Township; member of the Council and Board of Education in Oberlin, Ohio; Inspector General of the Freedman's Bureau in Washington, D.C.; member of the Board of Health in Washington, D.C. (appointed by President Grant); and established the Law School at Howard University. In 1887, President Hayes appointed him official representative of the United States to Haiti. He returned to Virginia to serve as a representative to Congress.

- 1887** Born in Columbus, Ohio, **GRANVILLE WOODS** (1856-1910), a mechanical engineer, was granted some 50 patents. Among his inventions were an incubator and a device to pinpoint train locations by means of a series of lighting signals above the tracks.

I.A.

L.A.

Charles W. Chesnutt (1858-1932) was born in Cleveland, Ohio. Later moving to Fayetteville, North Carolina, Chesnutt was appointed a student teacher at the age of 14. During the next eight years he published his first short story and became principal of the state normal school while in his 20's. He returned to Cleveland, where he worked full-time as a court stenographer and studied law. In 1887 he was admitted to the Ohio Bar, standing first in the exams of the state. Two years later his first volume of stories, *The Conjure Woman*, was published and critics hailed him as a major writer. With this acceptance he gave up the law and his stenographic business and became a full-time writer, producing in 1888 his famous short story about the color line, *The Wife of His Youth*; in 1889, *Life of Frederick Douglass*; and in 1900-1905, three novels on life in the South.

B.S.

The Dawes Allotment Act broke up tribally owned holdings of American Indians and divided them up among individual families, the "surpluses" going to whites. Deeds were not awarded to the individual families, but were held in trust by the government. As a result of this act, more than 17,400,000 acres (or about one-seventh of all remaining American Indian land) were acquired by the government by 1890.

- 1890** **THE "MISSISSIPPI PLAN"** imposed a poll tax of two dollars; excluded voters convicted of bribery, burglary, theft, arson, perjury, murder and bigamy; and also barred all who could not read any section of the state constitution, or understand it when read, or give a reasonable interpretation of it. Isaiah T. Montgomery, the only black delegate to the Mississippi convention, said that the poll tax and education requirements would disfranchise 123,000 blacks and only 11,000 whites. Within 19 years after Mississippi had adopted the plan, other southern states adopted similar measures.

B.S.

- 1893** **ELIZA BRYANT** (1827-1907) was born in North Carolina. Through her efforts, the first welfare institution supported by blacks in Cleveland was established — the Home for Aged Colored People. In 1960, the name of the home was changed to the Eliza Bryant Home.

B.S.

B.S.

N.S.

Dr. Daniel Hale Williams (1856-1931) was born in Holidaysburg, Pennsylvania. He founded the first interracial hospital in America, Provident Hospital in Chicago, where black nurses were also trained. Dr. Williams became world famous when he performed the first successful open-heart surgery in history. After President Grover Cleveland appointed him head of the Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D.C., Dr. Williams founded a nursing school in conjunction with the hospital.

Martha Franklin of New Haven issued a call to organize the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses in 1908, and Dr. Williams offered his whole-hearted support to the nurses who founded this organization.

- 1895** **BOOKER T. WASHINGTON**. Born in Hale's Ford, Virginia, Booker T. Washington (1856-1915) worked his way through school at Hampton Institute as a painter. After his graduation, he returned to West Virginia, where he taught children during the day and adults in the evening.

Washington was employed by the State of Alabama, at the recommendation of Hampton Institute, to start a normal school for rural blacks. The new school, named Tuskegee Institute, was built by the teachers and students. Washington's doctrine of education for blacks included the values of land, homes, and vocations.

B.S.

Washington's "Atlanta Compromise" address advocated, in the interest of the survival of Afro-Americans, "the importance of cultivating friendly relations with the southern white man," and remaining in the South under segregationist conditions while building strong black economic and educational institutions. Today differences of opinion by blacks on the contributions of Washington to the black cause provide the basis for much discussion and debate.

- 1896** **DR. MARY CHURCH TERRELL** was instrumental in organizing the National Association of Colored Women in 1896. The motto of the organization is "Lifting as we climb," and through its local clubs, girls' homes, hospitals, and other agencies have been set up.

B.S.

The *Plessy v. Ferguson* Supreme Court decision in 1896 upheld the "separate but equal" doctrine of separate schools for black and white children, with equal facilities and quality of education. In reality, there was separation but no equality. This decision

led to a "separate but equal" doctrine in transportation and housing.

- 1898 REGULAR ARMY AFRO-AMERICAN TROOPS** were among the first to see action in the Spanish-American War, serving principally at El Caney, Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill.

Over 1,000 American Indians volunteered for service in the Spanish-American War.

- B.S.** Following the Spanish-American War, the Treaty of Paris was signed, providing that Spain relinquish all claims to sovereignty over Cuba and that she cede the island of Puerto Rico and other Spanish possessions in the West Indies to the United States. These areas were uniformly populated by dark-skinned people. Since the United States already had a color problem at home, she had to pursue a cautious racial policy in her new possessions which would not upset the equilibrium in the United States. In the important Executive Council for Puerto Rico, Americans outnumbered islanders.

- 1900 ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS**, there were 8,834,000 blacks in the United States, 17 per cent of the population. Seventy-two cities had a black population over 5,000; major concentrations were in Washington, D.C., Baltimore, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, and Memphis. Despite an urban and northern movement, most of the black population remained in the South.

- 1901 BLACK DISFRANCHISEMENT** — One southern state after another adopted measures similar to the Mississippi Plan, a southern policy of black disfranchisement, following Mississippi's legislation in 1890. (The Mississippi Plan imposed a poll tax of two dollars; excluded voters convicted of bribery, burglary, theft, arson, perjury, murder, and bigamy; and also barred all who could not read any section of the state constitution, or understand it when read, or give a reasonable interpretation of it.) Following South Carolina in 1895 and North Carolina in 1900, Alabama and Virginia adopted such legislation in 1901. In Alabama, 181,471 black voters were registered in 1900; by 1901, this figure was reduced to 3,000. By 1910, all southern states had laws to disfranchise Afro-Americans.

- B.S.** The militant black monthly, *The Voice of the Negro*, began publication as an organ against Booker T. Washington's policies. Other voices were raised against these policies, including that of the *Boston Guardian*, founded by William Monroe Trotter in 1900.

- L.A.** **K-3** **Paul Laurence Dunbar**, Born in Dayton, Ohio, Paul Laurence Dunbar (1872-1906) was only 16 when his earliest poem appeared in the *Dayton Herald*. He wrote many short stories and four novels, but is best remembered for his poetry. His lyrics were set to music by such composers as Will Marion

Cook, J. Rosamond Johnson, and others. His writings include *Spirit of the Gods* (a novel), *Oak and Ivy*, a *Collection of Poems*, and *Complete Poems*. Some of his poems are "When Malindy Sings," "Little Brown Baby," "Lyric of Lowly Life," and one of the most often cited, "Life":

A crust of bread and a corner to sleep in,  
A minute to smile and an hour to weep in,  
A pint of joy to a peck of trouble,  
And never a laugh but the moans come double,  
And That is Life!

A crust and a corner that love makes precious  
With a smile to warm and the tears to refresh us;  
And joy seems sweeter when cares come after  
And a moan is the finest of foils for laughter  
And That is Life!<sup>3</sup>

- 1904 THE NATIONAL LIBERTY PARTY**, an all-black national political organization, was formed.

- L.A.** Mrs. Ida B. Wells-Barrett, a journalist, was active in the National Equal Rights League. She later became Chairman of the Anti-Lynching Bureau of the National Afro-American Council and a famous speaker on the rights of Afro-Americans in the United States and abroad.

Riots occurred throughout Georgia; two blacks were burned alive in Statesboro.

The Day Law was passed by the Kentucky legislature, making an ironclad rule against the education of the races in the same classroom. In the famous Berea College case in the Supreme Court, this law was held to be constitutional and Berea College established Lincoln Institute for the education of non-whites. Forty-five years later that decision was reversed in *Johnson v. University of Kentucky*.

Constitutional changes in Louisiana reduced qualified black voters from 130,334 in 1896 to 1,342 in 1904.

During President Theodore Roosevelt's administration, progress seemed to be made in Puerto Rico in the areas of commerce, public health, education, sanitation, self government, public works, and irrigation projects. However, the laborers — a large part of the population — actually gained nothing.

- 1905 THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT**, named after the first meeting in Niagara Falls, Canada (the hotel on the United States side of the border would not house the delegates), was incorporated under the leadership of W. E. B. DuBois and Monroe Trotter. It was an all-black movement and demanded the immediate elimination of all discrimination based upon race, and manhood suffrage. At their last meeting in 1908, held at Oberlin, Ohio, members of the Niagara Movement dispersed to join new organizations. A distinguished group of intellectuals called for the formation of the National Association for the Ad-

<sup>3</sup>Reprinted by permission of Dodd, Mead & Company from *Complete Poems of Paul Laurence Dunbar*. Copyright, 1913, by Dodd, Mead & Company.

L.A. vancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909. The Chicago *Defender* began publication under editor Robert S. Abbott and became (and still is) one of the most widely-read black newspapers in the United States.

1906 THE ATLANTA CIVIC LEAGUE was formed by concerned blacks and whites after a destructive riot in Atlanta resulted in numerous blacks being injured and four leading black citizens being killed. B.S. Property destruction and disorder virtually obliterated law and order in the city.

A group of black soldiers raided Brownsville, Texas, in retaliation for racial insults. One white man was killed, two were wounded. Continued riots throughout 1907-1908 culminated in an outbreak of violence against blacks in Springfield, Illinois (when two blacks were lynched within sight of Lincoln's home), which aroused public sentiment throughout the country.

1909 MATTHEW HENSON, an Afro-American who was a part of the Peary Expedition, reached the North Pole with Commander Robert E. Peary. B.S.

Among the educators who supported the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909 was Mrs. Mary Church Terrell. A graduate of Oberlin College and the first president of the National Association of Colored Women, Mrs. Terrell dedicated her life to securing complete freedom for Afro-Americans. In 1953, still active at the age of 89, she led a group into a restaurant in Washington, D.C., to protest its refusal to serve blacks. N.S.

1910 THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE was founded in New York City to assist blacks in coping with the problems of industrialization and urbanization. B.S.

1914 LYNCHING. In the last 16 years of the nineteenth century, there had been more than 2,500 lynchings, the great majority of the victims being black. In the first two years of the twentieth century, 214 lynchings took place, and by the outbreak of World War I, the total had risen to 1,100. In July, 1917, between 10,000 and 15,000 Afro-Americans marched in a silent parade in New York City to protest brutality and lynchings. Later that year, partly because of the lynching issue, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker added Afro-American Emmett J. Scott to his staff as a special assistant of matters concerning blacks. B.S.

Lynching continued unabated in 1918 (64 victims) and 1919 (83 victims), with the lynch mobs becoming increasingly sadistic. America erupted in the Red Summer of 1919, recording 26 race riots. Whites who interfered in behalf of blacks did so at their own risk: in Omaha, Nebraska, for instance, a white mob lynched and burned an Afro-American, hanged the

mayor who tried to prevent the lynching, and burned down the new county courthouse.

L.A. The Red Summer of 1919 stirred black poet Claude McKay to a fervent, despairing sonnet:

If we must die, let it not be like hogs  
Hunted and penned in an inglorious spot.  
While round us bark the mad and hungry dogs,  
Making their mock at our accursed lot.  
If we must die, O let us nobly die,  
So that our precious blood may not be shed  
In vain; then even the monsters we defy  
Shall be constrained to honor us though dead!  
O kinsmen! we must meet the common foe!  
Though far outnumbered let us show us brave,  
And for their thousand blows deal one deathblow!  
What though before us lies the open grave?  
Like men we'll face the murderous, cowardly pack,  
Pressed to the wall, dying but fighting back!<sup>4</sup>

In May, 1919, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) held a national conference on lynching, then took the first steps toward securing the passage of a federal law against lynching. In 1921, James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the NAACP, after carefully working to secure the support of senators and representatives, succeeded in getting Representative L. C. Dyer of Missouri to introduce a bill in the House "to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every state the equal protection of the laws, and to punish the crime of lynching." Although the bill passed in the House 230-119, the combination of an organized filibuster by southern senators and lack of interest by Republican senators led to its abandonment in the Senate. Numerous similar bills have been introduced since that time, including the Costigan-Wagner bill of 1935 and the Wagner-Gavagan bill of 1940, but all of them have met a similar fate.

1915 BLACK MIGRATION - As a result of crop failures in the South and World War I manpower needs in the North, a great migration of blacks from South to North began. More than two million blacks migrated northward during the period 1915-1920. The black press, in 1915, began its campaign to make the tremendous migration into a protest movement. B.S. L.A.

1917 BLACK SOLDIERS ENLISTMENT - Quotas set for blacks were filled within a week after Congress declared war on Germany, and about 370,000 Afro-American soldiers and 1,400 commissioned officers served during World War I, more than half of them in Europe. The Selective Service Act later abolished restrictions on black army enlistments; the Navy began a quarter century of discrimination.

Colonel Charles Young of Ohio, the highest ranking black officer in the Army, was forced to retire because of what was said to be high blood pressure. To prove his physical fitness, Colonel Young rode

<sup>4</sup>Reprinted by permission of Twayne Publishers, Inc. from *Selected Poems of Claude McKay*. Copyright, 1953, by Twayne Publishers, Inc.



horseback from Ohio to the nation's capitol, but the retirement board refused to return him to active status until a later date.

In spite of the gradual growth of political liberty under United States rule after 1898, Puerto Ricans had only very limited control over their own affairs and only the most nominal representation in the United States Congress. The Jones Act of 1917 secured the local election of a bicameral island legislature and granted U.S. citizenship to the people of Puerto Rico; however, these 2,100,000 new American citizens were not given a voice in Congress, and were not allowed to vote in American elections. An immigration bureau was established, and Puerto Rican migration began with 135 Puerto Ricans sent to Brooklyn to work in a cordage factory. Between 1920 and 1940, the Puerto Rican population in the United States doubled.

**B.S.** **W. E. B. DuBois.** An outstanding critic, editor, scholar, author and civil rights leader, W. E. B. DuBois (1868-1963) was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

**L.A.** He earned his first bachelor's degree at Fisk University, and his second bachelor's and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard. He was a professor of Latin and Greek at Wilberforce and the University of Pennsylvania, and a professor of economics and history at Atlanta University.

**B.S.** In 1903 he wrote and published *The Souls of Black Folk*, which took exception to Booker T. Washington's doctrine. DuBois admitted the importance of many of Washington's teachings, but felt they contained weaknesses as well. While Washington urged blacks to develop habits and skills which would help them gain a place in the southern communities, DuBois, in an essay entitled "The Talented Tenth," said,

... The Talented Tenth of the Negro race must be made leaders of thought and missionaries of culture among their people ... The Negro race, like all other races, is going to be saved by its exceptional men.

DuBois stressed the importance of a liberal arts education; while Washington did not deprecate the study of such subjects as science, math, and history, he felt such studies were secondary to vocational or industrial training. Years later, in 1966, Dudley Randall summed up DuBois' and Washington's philosophies in his poem, "Booker T. and W.E.B.":

"It seems to me," said Booker T.,  
"It shows a mighty lot of cheek  
To study chemistry and Greek  
When Mister Charlie needs a hand  
To hoe the cotton on his land,  
And when Miss Ann looks for a cook,  
Why stick your nose inside a book?"  
"I don't agree," said W.E.B.  
"If I should have the drive to seek  
Knowledge of chemistry or Greek,

I'll do it. Charles and Miss can look  
Another place for hand or cook.  
Some men rejoice in skill of hand,  
And some in cultivating land,  
But there are others who maintain  
The right to cultivate the brain."  
"It seems to me," said Booker T.,  
"That all you folks have missed the boat  
Who shout about the right to vote,  
And spend vain days and sleepless nights  
In uproar over civil rights.  
Just keep your mouths shut, do not grouse,  
But work, and save, and buy a house."  
"I don't agree," said W.E.B.,  
"For what can property avail  
If dignity and justice fail?  
Unless you help to make the laws,  
They'll steal your house with trumped-up clause.  
A rope's as tight, a fire as hot,  
No matter how much cash you've got.  
Speak soft, and try your little plan,  
But as for me, I'll be a man."  
"It seems to me," said Booker T. —  
"I don't agree,"  
Said W.E.B.<sup>5</sup>

**B.S.** One of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909, DuBois served as director of publications and editor of *The Crisis* until 1934. In 1940 he became editor of the new publication, *Phylon*, in Atlanta. In 1944 he left Atlanta University and became head of the NAACP's speech research department, a post he held until 1948.

**L.A.** DuBois emigrated to Africa in 1961, where he became editor-in-chief of *Encyclopedia Africana*, an enormous publishing venture which had been planned by Kwame Nkrumah, then president of Ghana. At the age of 93, DuBois became a communist; two years later, on the eve of the March on Washington in 1963, he died in Ghana.

**L.A.** DuBois' enormous literary output over a long period of time dealt with a wide variety of themes. Some of his books were *The Suppression of the Slave Trade* (1896), *John Brown* (1909), *Dark Princess* (1928), *The World and Africa* (1947), and *Black Flame* (a trilogy) (1957-1961). His lifetime position was that it was vitally necessary for Afro-Americans to cultivate their own aesthetic and cultural values even as they made valuable strides toward social emancipation. He was among the most prominent and influential black leaders of the twentieth century.

**1918** Two black soldiers, **HENRY JOHNSON AND NEEDHAM ROBERTS**, were the first Americans to be decorated by the French for individual bravery, and three black regiments received the French *Croix de Guerre* for valor.

The war effort received unexpected support from the official publication of the National Association

<sup>5</sup>Reprinted by permission of Broadside Press from *Black Voices*, edited by Abraham Chapman, Copyright, 1968, by Broadside Press.

for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), *The Crisis*, when editor W. E. B. DuBois wrote in part:

Let us not hesitate. Let us, while this war lasts, forget our special grievances and close our ranks shoulder to shoulder with our white citizens and the allied nations that are fighting for democracy.<sup>6</sup>

DuBois realized that the end of World War I did not necessarily signal the end of the Afro-American's fight for freedom, and in 1919 he took a militant stance, directing returning servicemen to fight for their freedom within this country.

Seventeen thousand American Indians served in the armed forces during World War I.

**1919** **THE FIRST PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS**, organized by W. E. B. DuBois, met in Paris simultaneously with the Paris Peace Conference, to demonstrate that Africans and Western Hemisphere blacks were concerned with the future in general and imperialism in Africa in particular. The 57 delegates included 16 Afro-Americans, 20 West Indians, and 12 Africans. Although immediate results of the congress were not substantial, it *did* draw the attention of the world to the fact that blacks in various parts of the world were seeking the same democracy for themselves for which they had fought.

**B.S.** At the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, Africa was re-divided and colonialism was consolidated under the mandate system of the League of Nations.

**1920** **ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS**, there were 10,463,131 blacks in the United States, 9.9 per cent of the population.

**B.S.** Marcus Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association, a black nationalist movement founded in 1916, developed mass support among urban blacks, and a national convention was held in Harlem. The strain and stress of living in hostile communities created a state of mind upon which Garvey capitalized. He exalted everything black and taught his followers that black stood for strength and beauty, not inferiority. He felt that appealing to whites was futile:

For over three hundred years the white man has been our oppressor, and he naturally is not going to liberate us to the higher freedom — the truer liberty — the truer Democracy. We have to liberate ourselves.<sup>7</sup>

He hoped to persuade Afro-Americans to flee America and return to Africa.

**F.A.** **Harlem Renaissance.** Black creativity flourished in the 1920's during a period known as the "Harlem Renaissance," the "Black Renaissance," and the

**L.A.** "New Negro Movement." Two factors influenced this movement: blacks moved in large numbers to urban centers, and they did not find housing and employment as readily available as they had expected. Bitterness and impatience were often expressed in the writings of this period.

Writers included Ralph Ellison (*Invisible Man*), Claude McKay (*Harlem Shadows*), Jean Toomer (*Cane*), Alain Locke (*The New Negro*), Countee Cullen (*Color*), Rudolph Fisher (*The Walls of Jericho*), Langston Hughes, and James Weldon Johnson.

**L.A.** Langston Hughes has been called "Shakespeare in Harlem." Poet, dramatist, novelist, and historian, he was a young man in his twenties during the Harlem Renaissance. While he was a true rebel poet, writing in the best traditions of the "New Negro," he frequently laughed instead of crying, and wrote deeply moving verses full of pride of race but free of bitterness. A typical example is his "I, Too."

I, too, sing America.  
I am the darker brother.  
They send me to eat in the kitchen  
When company comes,  
But I laugh,  
And eat well,  
And grow strong.  
To-morrow,  
I'll sit at the table  
When company comes.  
Nobody'll dare  
Say to me,  
"Eat in the kitchen,"  
Then.  
Besides,  
They'll see how beautiful I am  
And be ashamed, —  
I, too, am American.<sup>8</sup>

Noted poet and civil rights leader James Weldon Johnson wrote words to music composed by his brother, J. Rosamond Johnson, for use in a program given by a group of Jacksonville, Florida, school children to celebrate Lincoln's birthday. The song, called "Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing," is often referred to as the "Negro National Anthem," and is sung at the opening of many public gatherings.

**F.A.** Louis Armstrong, performing with King Oliver in Chicago, was joined by other pioneer jazz musicians to begin the "Jazz Era." In New York City, W. C. Handy became a music publisher, after writing such well-known songs as "St. Louis Woman," "Beale Street Blues," and "Careless Love." Black "big name" bands began to appear and such musicians as Fletcher Henderson, Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Cab Calloway, Noble Sissle and Eubie Blake became nationally known. Sissle and Blake were two of the musicians who contributed their talents to the

<sup>6</sup>Reprinted by permission of *The Crisis Magazine* from an editorial by W. E. B. DuBois in the May, 1919, issue of *The Crisis*.

<sup>7</sup>Reprinted by permission of Arno Press, Inc. from *Philosophy and Opinions of Marcus Garvey*, edited by Amy Jacques-Garvey. Copyright, 1968, by Arno Press, Inc.

<sup>8</sup>Reprinted by permission of Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. from *Selected Poems of Langston Hughes*. Copyright, 1926, by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. and renewed 1954 by Langston Hughes.

all-black written and produced Broadway show, *Shuffle Along*.

Other outstanding artists of the Renaissance included Paul Robeson, who set new records for Shakespearean drama on Broadway by giving 296 performances in *Othello*; Charles Gilpin, who played the lead in Eugene O'Neill's *Emperor Jones* from 1920 to 1924; and Florence Mills, a pantomimist, singer, and dancer.

- 1921** **DR. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HINTON** (1883-1959) was born in Chicago. One of the world's authorities on venereal diseases, he was responsible for the development of the "Hinton test," a reliable method for detecting syphilis. After years of laboratory research at Massachusetts General Hospital, the Boston Dispensary, and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, he became an assistant lecturer in preventive medicine and hygiene at the Harvard University Medical School, ultimately becoming the first Afro-American to be granted a professorship there.

- 1922** **THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS** set in motion an open drive which lasted until 1929, aimed principally at the Pueblo tribes, for the suppression of all the native religions still existing. The Pueblos and their friends were called "anti-American, subversive, and agents of Moscow."

- 1923** **GARRETT MORGAN** of Cleveland, Ohio, invented the automatic traffic light, gas mask and inhalators.

The governor of Oklahoma declared the state to be in a "state of insurrection" because of Ku Klux Klan activities, and declared martial law. The *Baltimore Sun* and the *New York World*, two very influential newspapers, exposed terrorist activities of the Klan and public opinion began to turn against it. Despite this effort, the Klan claimed more than four million members the following year.

- 1924** As farm prices declined, **BLACK FARMERS** in the South were among the most severely affected, and many of them joined the urban and northward migration.

- Expressly in recognition of their World War I service, full citizenship was voted to all American Indians by Congress. Legislation was passed to reinvest the members of the Pueblo tribe with land.

- 1925** **NAACP DEFENSE FUND** - Through the efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Clarence Darrow and Arthur Garfield Hays were employed as defense attorneys for Dr. O. H. Sweet, a black physician. After the doctor had purchased a home in a white neighborhood in Detroit, a mob gathered around his home and threw stones. A white man was killed by gunfire coming from the house, and Dr. Sweet, his

brother, and his friends in the house were brought to trial. All were finally acquitted.

- 1926** **CARTER G. WOODSON**, who had founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in 1915, now conceived the idea of "Negro History Week" as a period in which the contributions of blacks to the development of civilization would be sufficiently emphasized to inspire both blacks and whites. It is still being observed today.

- The year 1926 saw the first example of an American Indian political renaissance, when the Council of All the New Mexico Pueblos was organized.

- 1927** **PUERTO RICO'S** annual average per capita income was \$111, compared with \$738 in the United States.

- 1929** A "JOBS FOR NEGROES" CAMPAIGN began in Chicago where stores which would not hire blacks were boycotted.

- One of the most important Mexican muralists, Diego Rivera, emphasized in his painting the role of folk elements in Mexican life. After both Mexican and European training, he studied and experimented with cubism abroad, then returned to his native country to execute the vast fresco project at the National Preparatory School and Ministry of Education in Mexico City, the National School of Agriculture in Chapingo, and Cortés' palace in Cuernavaca. He also did important murals for the Detroit Institute of Fine Art, several buildings in San Francisco, and the National Palace in Mexico City.

- 1930** **PUERTO RICAN MORTALITY RATE**-The death rate from tuberculosis was higher in Puerto Rico than in any other "civilized" country, and the infant mortality rate was approximately twice the national average. Forty per cent of the population was illiterate and 80 per cent unable to speak English. Population density per square mile was perhaps the highest effective density rate to be found anywhere. Puerto Ricans migrating to the United States had by this time settled in all 48 states.

- 1932** **BILL ROBINSON**, known as the "King of Tap Dancers," lived at a time when black dancers could not aspire above the vaudeville level. He toured the South in a show called *The South Before the War*, and later teamed up with George Cooper in vaudeville. In 1932, he had top billing in *Harlem is Heaven*, the first all-black talking movie. He scored a Hollywood success teaching his famous stair dance to Shirley Temple in *The Little Colonel*, and made 13 other movies. He is widely known as "Bojangles."

- By secretarial order, the sale of American Indian lands was stopped, and American Indian cultures and religions were put in possession of the full constitutional guarantees. The institutionalized boarding schools were cut by one-third and the children were moved to community day schools (parents favored



the latter); thousands of children never schooled before were brought into the classroom. In 1929 and 1931, some attempts had been made by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to improve the educational system for American Indian children. John Collier, appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1932, stressed a simple principle "of treating the Indians as normal human beings capable of working out a normal adjustment to and a satisfying life within the framework of American civilization, yet maintaining the best of their own culture and racial idiosyncracies."

**B.S.** **Afro-Americans and the New Deal.** Blacks were among the hardest hit by continually increasing unemployment and the failure of small banks. Twenty-three per cent of the black voters broke from traditional support of Republican candidates to help elect Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Presidency. Roosevelt gained black support as the New Deal went into effect, and he sought advice from prominent blacks, creating a "Black Cabinet" to advise New Deal agencies.

**B.S.** The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was established by the federal government to provide relief for the youth of America. The CCC maintained a policy of strict segregation, but during its lifetime, approximately 200,000 black youths worked in camps established by the agency and a program of training in conservation, under the supervision of black advisers, was set up.

Within three years, 18,000,000 people, 3,000,000 of them black, were employed on public projects under the federally-funded Works Progress Administration (WPA).

**B.S.** **Mary McLeod Bethune.** Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune (1875-1955) was born in Mayesville, South Carolina. Starting with six students and \$1.50, she established a Florida college for Afro-Americans and saw it grow to the million dollar Bethune-Cookman College. Herbert Hoover was the first American President to utilize her abilities when, in 1930, he invited her to a White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

A friend of the Roosevelts and a powerful figure in New Deal policies relating to Afro-Americans, Mrs. Bethune served as an adviser to the National Youth Administration (NYA) and was a member of Roosevelt's "Black Cabinet."

The third President to seek Mrs. Bethune's assistance was President Truman, who chose her as one of the observers to attend the first meeting of the United Nations held in San Francisco.

**1934** **THE CITIZENS LEAGUE FOR FAIR PLAY** was organized in New York and instituted picketing and a boycott against firms which would not hire blacks.

**1935** The establishment of the **CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS (CIO)**, an industry rather than a craft union, brought many blacks into the labor movement. The passage of the National Labor Relations Act gave impetus to union organization in mass production industries.

The Supreme Court ruled that exclusion of blacks from jury service was a violation of the Constitution.

**B.S.** The National Council of Negro Women was founded by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune to serve as a kind of clearing house for the activities of one million Afro-American women. It concerned itself primarily with programs for the economic, social, cultural, and educational welfare of black women.

**1937** **WILLIAM H. HASTIE** was appointed judge of the Federal District Court in the Virgin Islands, the first black to receive such an appointment.

**B.S.** The Supreme Court ruled that picketing of firms which refused to employ blacks was a legal technique for securing relief. Thousands of blacks benefited from the contract won by the United Steel Workers after a National Labor Relations Board ruling that the union had bargaining rights.

**N.S.** **Willard Townsend.** Willard Townsend (1895-1957), born in Cincinnati, worked as a red cap at the Cincinnati Union Terminal Company before embarking on pre-medical studies at the University of Toronto, Canada. He later transferred to the Royal Academy of Science and earned a degree in chemistry.

In 1937, a number of organized groups of red caps met in Chicago to form the International Brotherhood of Red Caps (IBRC); Townsend was elected president. Three years later the IBRC changed its name to the United Transport Service Employees of America (UTSEA), and broadened its jurisdiction to include other railway service employees. Townsend remained in the top executive position with the new organization.

In 1942, the UTSEA voted to affiliate itself with the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO); Townsend was placed on the general executive board. When this group merged with the American Federation of Labor (AFL), Townsend was named a vice president of the new organization.

**1938** **THE SUPREME COURT**, in the case of a black applicant to the University of Missouri Law School, ruled that the state must provide equal educational facilities for blacks within its boundaries. Until this time, blacks had been sent to northern universities by the southern states to earn advanced degrees.

**B.S.** The National Emergency Council reported that despite the South's good natural and human resources, its people were suffering from inadequate living standards and were handicapped by racial attitudes.

**1939 AFRO-AMERICAN MARIAN ANDERSON**, denied the use of Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C., by the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), gave a concert from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial and drew an audience of 75,000. In 1955, she became the first black member of the New York Metropolitan Opera Company.

**F.A.** Afro-American Hattie McDaniel won an Oscar for her role in *Gone With the Wind*.

Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia appointed Afro-American Jane M. Bolin as judge to the New York City Court of Domestic Relations.

**1940 AFRO-AMERICAN RICHARD WRIGHT'S** moving novel, *Native Son*, was published. Another of his books, *Black Boy*, became an international best seller. These books and others which he wrote dealt with the life of black people in America.

**L.A.** Benjamin Oliver Davis, Sr., commanding officer of the all-black Fourth Cavalry, was appointed the first black general in American history.

**F.A.** Afro-American James Bland's song, "Carry Me Back to Ole Virginny," was named the official song of Virginia by action of the state legislature.

The second great migration of blacks to urban areas of the North and South began. According to census figures, there were 12,865,518 Afro-Americans in the United States, 9.8 per cent of the population.

**N.S.** **Dr. Charles Drew.** Dr. Charles Drew (1904-1950) was born in Washington, D.C. After receiving the Messman Trophy for having brought the most honor to Amherst College in Massachusetts during his four years there, Dr. Drew earned his medical degree and went on to teach pathology at Howard University in Washington, D.C. The pioneer blood plasma bank which he set up and ran in the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City later served as one of the models for the system of blood banks operated by the American Red Cross.

**N.S.** In October, 1940, in response to a British SOS, Dr. Drew was appointed full-time medical director of the plasma project of Great Britain. After the United States entered World War II, he aided the American Red Cross and was surgical consultant for the U.S. Army.

**N.S.** Dr. Drew worked to perfect the modern blood bank system despite the fact that his own blood, because he was black, was not considered "acceptable." When the ruling was changed and Afro-Americans began to donate to the blood bank, their plasma was stored separately and used only for wounded black servicemen.

On April 1, 1950, Dr. Drew was injured in an automobile accident near Burlington, North Carolina. Although he was bleeding profusely, he was turned away from a nearby "white only" hospital, and died on the way to another hospital.

**1941 WAR DEPARTMENT POLICY IN THE 1940's.**

**B.S.** After a suit was filed against the Secretary of War, the War Department announced the formation of an all-black Air Corps squadron. The first flying school for black cadets was established in Tuskegee, Alabama.

**B.S.** Racial conflicts developed in training facilities throughout the nation as Selective Service trainees brought varying backgrounds into close contact. In one case, 106 black Air Corps officers were arrested for entering a white officers' club.

**B.S.** Racial segregation remained the policy of the War Department in the early part of the 1940's. William H. Hastie, who had been appointed as an assistant to the Secretary of War, resigned in protest against such segregation in 1943. One of the strongest protests registered by blacks was directed against the practice of separating Afro-American and white blood plasma.

**B.S.** Although the Army, Navy, Marines and Air Corps admitted blacks and commissioned some officers, units remained segregated during World War II. Typical of such units was the 99th Pursuit Squadron, under the command of Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., which flew its first mission in 1943. Black units which volunteered to help in the Battle of the Bulge in 1944 were returned to segregated duty when the battle was over.

**B.S.** An increasingly forceful campaign by black leaders after World War II culminated in A. Philip Randolph's testimony before a Senate investigating committee. He informed committee members that he would recommend that blacks follow a policy of civil disobedience unless segregation and discrimination were banned in Universal Military Training. In 1948, President Truman ordered desegregation of the Armed Forces, and, in 1949, the Army adopted a new policy which was designed to open all jobs to qualified personnel without regard to race or color, and to abolish the racial quota. The Navy and Air Force adopted similar policies; these new policies led to limited success.

Twelve million Americans served in the Armed Forces during World War II; of these, 920,000 were Afro-Americans, almost 400,000 were Mexican-Americans, and 25,000 were American Indians. One of the first American heroes of the war was Navy mess steward Dorie Miller, an Afro-American who manned a machine gun, without previous training, and brought down four Japanese planes at Pearl Harbor; he was awarded the Navy Cross. Hugh Mulzac was the first black captain to command a United States merchant ship, the *Booker T. Washington*. Leonard Roy Harmon received the Navy Cross posthumously for service at the Battle of Guadalcanal and a ship was named after him.

Infantry private David Gonzales, a Mexican-American from Los Angeles, died on the island of Luzon at the age of 21 while rescuing three of his countrymen; he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously.

Ira Hayes, a full-blooded member of the Pima tribe was a Marine hero, one of four Americans who raised the flag atop Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima. Lesser known were the six Sioux who sent messages from one regiment to another by means of drumbeats, after runners and pigeons had been unsuccessful in carrying messages through enemy lines.

**FEPC IN THE 1940'S.** In 1941, the National Urban League launched a program to gain equal participation for blacks in the national defense program. A. Philip Randolph threatened a march to the Capitol in Washington, D.C. of 100,000 Afro-Americans to demonstrate job inequalities; the march was called off when President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802, which stated in part:

... there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or Government because of race, creed, color, or national origin ... And it is the duty of employers and of labor organizations ... to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries, without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin ...

A clause prohibiting discrimination was placed in all defense contracts, and a Committee on Fair Employment Practices was set up to receive and investigate complaints of discrimination in violation of the order. These acts did not solve the problems of black people in job discrimination.

In 1945, New York became the first state to adopt a Fair Employment Practices Code (FEPC), and other states followed. FEPC had a limited success.

**1942 THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)** was organized in Chicago and staged its first sit-ins against segregated restaurants. CORE recruited its early members from among students and other activists who were themselves dedicated to principles of what James Farmer, one of CORE's founders, once called "non-violent self-sacrifice," although admittedly within the context of "direct action." In 1947, CORE sent its first group of "freedom riders" into the South to test the 1946 Supreme Court decision which banned racial segregation in interstate travel.

**B.S.** Racial riots in the United States had consistently been an expression of anti-black sentiment by whites, and the riot in Detroit in 1942 was a typical example of this pattern. However, a new pattern began to emerge in the 1940's—of blacks expressing their grievances against whites—in American cities and in armed forces installations here and abroad. After

a series of riots had broken out in Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Pennsylvania in 1946, President Truman created the Committee on Civil Rights. The Committee's report, *To Secure These Rights*, condemned racial injustices in America.

**1943 THE UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND** was organized because operating expenses had become such a problem to private black institutions of higher learning by 1943 that 33 colleges pooled their solicitation resources for the Fund, which still conducts a yearly solicitation.

**F.A. PAUL ROBESON.** Paul Robeson (1898-) was born in Princeton, New Jersey. In 1924, at the Provincetown Playhouse in Greenwich Village, Robeson, a former All-American football star, made history with his performance in Eugene O'Neill's *All God's Chillun Got Wings*. It was the first time that a black man had taken a principal role opposite a white woman in the American theatre. Robeson later played the lead in a revival of *Emperor Jones* (the role Charles Gilpin had played from 1920 to 1924, during the Harlem Renaissance), and went on to win plaudits for his singing role in the musical hit, *Showboat*, on Broadway.

**F.A.** In 1943, Robeson set a new record for Shakespearean drama on Broadway, giving 296 performances in *Othello*. He, along with other black entertainers, toured the armed forces camps with USO troupes.

Disillusioned by the denial of full citizenship to black Americans, Robeson turned to Communism.

**1946 AFRO-AMERICAN MARION MOTLEY,** a resident of Canton, Ohio, and graduate of the University of Nevada, played football for the Great Lakes Naval Training Center during World War II. Following the war he joined the Cleveland Browns, and in 1950 set a National Football League record with 181 yards in 11 carries. After retiring from professional football, Motley was assistant coach of the College All-Stars one year, and a part-time scout for the Washington Redskins. In 1968, he was elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

**William H. Hastie.** William H. Hastie (1904-) was born in Knoxville, Tennessee. Hastie, the Dean of the Howard University Law School, entered government service as assistant solicitor in the Department of the Interior, going on to serve as the Judge of the Virgin Islands and later as civilian aide to the Secretary of War. In protest against the procedures of selecting black pilots, Hastie resigned his position with the Secretary of War.

In 1946 he was named Governor of the Virgin Islands, and in 1949 became the first Afro-American federal judge in U.S. history. The creation of an Urban Institute, an independent but government-supported center devoted to the problems of the nation's cities, was announced by the White House



in 1968. Judge Hastie was among those named to the board of trustees.

**Dr. Ralph J. Bunche.** Dr. Ralph J. Bunche (1904-1971) was born in Detroit. He began his public career during the New Deal, working in the State Department, and later helped plan the organization of the United Nations. In 1948, he was appointed the United Nations mediator in Palestine. In appreciation for his personal achievements in that position, more than 60 awards and degrees were bestowed on him, including the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1951 he was appointed Undersecretary of the UN, and in 1955, Undersecretary for Special Political Affairs. In 1967, at the urging of U. Thant, he accepted another five-year appointment to the UN.

**1947 JACKIE ROBINSON** (1919-1972) was born in Cairo, Georgia. On April 10, 1947, he became the first black in major league baseball when he was signed by the Brooklyn Dodgers. His outstanding record as a hitter (batting average of .342), fielder, and base-stealer led to his winning the National League's Most Valuable Player Award in 1949. He was named to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1962.

**1948** After the election of 1940, the **POPULAR DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF PUERTO RICO**, under the leadership of Luis Muñoz Marín, launched a program of social and economic reform which brought sweeping changes in the local situation. The Land Act of Puerto Rico in 1941 made possible the governmental purchase of extensive sugar lands, thereafter operated as government farms, and the creation of numerous settlements for agricultural workers. After Puerto Ricans secured the right to elect their own governor in 1947, they chose Muñoz Marín, and re-elected him three times. Under his leadership, with his "Operation Bootstrap" program (a plan to improve the island's economy which resulted in sharply decreased unemployment), the island became a show-place of rapid successful economic and social development.

**1949** Representatives of 125,000 **AMERICAN INDIANS** from 18 southwestern tribes met in Phoenix for the first regional conference of its kind to be held in the United States.

**1950 GWENDOLYN BROOKS** was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for poetry, and became the first black woman to receive this honor.

Mexican entrants continued to stream illegally across the border into the United States; in California alone, they numbered 21,000 a month. A low rate of pay by American standards was a powerful magnet for poor Mexicans, and the presence of these workers determined the prevailing rate.

In the summer of 1950, some 5,300 Puerto Ricans were brought to the Michigan beet fields to take the place of Mexicans and Mexican-Americans who had

formerly weeded and picked the beets. Living and working conditions were so impossible and distress so widespread that Puerto Rico, acting after a first-hand investigation by its labor commissioner, voted over \$100,000 to help the sick and incapacitated return to their homes or to find jobs elsewhere.

**1951 GOVERNOR ADLAI STEVENSON** called out the National Guard to quell rioting in Cicero, Illinois. A mob of 3,500 whites massed to prevent a black family from moving into an all-white housing development.

**1952** The number of **UNEMPLOYED BLACKS** continued to increase in spite of the fact that the United States reached the highest level of prosperity in its history.

The Southern Regional Council announced that 1952 was the first year since the end of Reconstruction that no lynchings were recorded.

**B.S.** A constitution, approved in a plebiscite of the electorate of Puerto Rico, was enacted into law after approval of the United States Congress. Puerto Rico thereupon became a "free associated state" or commonwealth, in indefinite and voluntary affiliation with the United States. The people of Puerto Rico were United States citizens, could volunteer or be drafted for service in the U.S. armed forces, and could freely enter and leave the mainland. As island residents they could not vote in U.S. national elections, and their representative in the U.S. Congress, an elected resident commissioner of Puerto Rico, had a voice but no vote.

**African Independence.** With Libya's declaration of independence in 1952, the period of African freedom and self-determination began. Libya's declaration was closely followed by those of Tunisia, the Sudan, Ghana, Guinea, Congo Togo, Nigeria, and Cameroon. On May 31, 1961, South Africa, with her practice of *apartheid* (a policy of segregation, political and economic discrimination against non-European groups) came into existence outside the Commonwealth of Nations. In 1962, African states were admitted to the European common market. In the early 1960's, independence was declared by Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya, Zanzibar, and Zambia. In 1963, the Organization of African States was established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. African leaders such as Jomo Kenyatta and Kwame Nkrumah became internationally known.

Some Afro-Americans participated in the movement for self-government in Africa. Writers such as expatriate Richard Wright (author of *Native Son* and *Black Boy*) wrote moving accounts of the continent's progress and problems; black observers, newspaper editors and one member of Congress attended the Conference on Asian-African Problems in 1955; black physicians, engineers, teachers, and other highly trained personnel went to Africa to

contribute what they could to the growth and development of Ethiopia, Liberia, and other countries; and Afro-Americans were present in large numbers for ceremonies marking the independence of Ghana, Tanganyika, Kenya, Zanzibar, Sierra Leone, and Uganda.

# **1953 RACIAL SEGREGATION WAS RULED ILLEGAL IN RESTAURANTS** in Washington, D.C.

Rufus Clement, the black president of Atlanta University, was elected to the Atlanta Board of Education; Hulan Jack, a political leader from Harlem, was elected borough president of Manhattan, New York.

**B.S.** House Concurrent Resolution 108, passed by Congress in 1953, reversed most of the principles of the Indian Reorganization Act. Its stated purpose was to free American Indians from federal control and supervision, end their wardship, and make them subject to the same laws and entitled to the same privileges as other citizens. American Indians were, however, already citizens by federal law; they were not "wards"; and they paid state and federal taxes. This resolution, coupled with Public Law 280 (which extended state law to certain tribes without their consent), did much to confuse the already complex American Indian situation.

**B.S.** The Bureau of Indian Affairs took the position that assimilation into the larger society would improve the economic status of American Indians. They gave increased emphasis to a "relocation" program which sent the American Indians to such cities as Chicago, Denver, and Los Angeles, where homes and jobs were found for them. Many American Indians made the change successfully and have continued to live in American society, but in numerous cases they lost their jobs and housing and became stranded persons in an alien society. Some gravitated for help to church and welfare groups. Although numbers of relocated American Indians returned to their reservations, the program was never formally abandoned; however, it tapered off after 1960.

**1954 BENJAMIN O. DAVIS, JR.** Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. (1912-), born in Washington, D.C., has had a long and distinguished military career. During World War II, after taking the 99th Pursuit Squadron to Tunisia, he returned to organize the 332nd Fighter Group, which flew more than 3,000 missions in Europe, and destroyed almost 300 enemy planes. Eighty-eight of the group's pilots received the Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC). In addition to the DFC, Davis won a Silver Star, Legion of Merit and Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters.

Davis was promoted to lieutenant general in 1954, the first Afro-American to hold this rank. After his promotion, he was made commander of all United States armed forces in Korea.

**National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.** The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was founded in 1909, on the 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth. W.E.B. DuBois was appointed director of publicity and research; *The Crisis* became the publication of the organization, and a public attack against mob law and discrimination began. In 1914 the NAACP instituted an annual award, the Spingarn Medal, to be given to the Afro-American who "shall have reached the highest achievement in his field of activity."

**L.A.** After organizing a silent parade in New York City in 1917 to protest brutality and lynchings (in which 10,000 to 15,000 blacks took part), the NAACP, meeting in Cleveland in 1919, launched a national campaign for a federal anti-lynching bill. Walter White, who later became executive director of the NAACP, published a report, *Thirty Years of Lynching in the United States, 1889-1918*. Apathy stopped the passage of anti-lynching legislation, but the NAACP won the first of many victories in its 25-year struggle to eliminate "white primaries."

During the 1930's and 1940's, the NAACP successfully opposed the nomination of a judge to the Supreme Court who had said that the participation of blacks in politics was "a source of evil and danger to both races"; launched an attack on racial segregation in education by concentrating on segregation in higher education facilities (filing suit against the University of North Carolina in 1933 for refusing to admit Thomas Hocutt); and presented a petition to the United Nations concerning racial injustices in America. In 1939, in order to remove legal action from accusation of politics, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund was incorporated as a separate organization.

**B.S.** In 1950, arguments began before the Supreme Court challenging the "separate but equal" doctrine of the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision of 1896. In *Sweatt v. Painter*, the Supreme Court ruled that equality of education involved more than physical facilities; in *McLaurin v. Oklahoma State*, the Court said that a black student, once admitted, could not be segregated. Building on this base, the NAACP, in 1952, carried to the Supreme Court five suits attacking segregation at the elementary and high school levels. Thurgood Marshall, the NAACP attorney who argued the cases, said that segregation itself was discrimination. "Slavery," he continued, "is perpetuated in these statutes."

On May 17, 1954, Chief Justice Earl Warren of the Supreme Court delivered the opinion which decreed that separate educational facilities are inherently unequal, a decision unanimously adopted by the Court in *Brown v. Board of Education*.

B.S. Since 1954, the NAACP has continued its policy of "litigation, legislation, and education," but has also diversified its program, participating in "selective buying" campaigns, manning picket lines and even adopting sit-in tactics in certain situations.

B.S. **School Desegregation Before 1954.** The earliest lawsuit filed against segregation in the public schools took place in Massachusetts in 1849 on behalf of six-year-old Sarah Roberts, who had to pass five white schools to reach her inferior all-black school. The case was lost.

Prior to the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated schools, several southern states appropriated money for out-of-state graduate training for blacks in their states, rather than desegregate their own graduate schools.

A few steps were taken in the late 1940's to end some school segregation: Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter of St. Louis announced in 1947 that he would excommunicate Catholics who continued to oppose integration in the parochial schools; California outlawed segregated schools for Mexican-American youngsters in 1947; and the segregation of Mexican-Americans in the Texas schools was restrained in 1948. In the early 1950's, several state universities in the South admitted black students for the first time.

The decision of the Supreme Court on May 17, 1954 (*Brown v. Board of Education*), was unequivocal in outlawing segregated public schools. The Court ordered school integration to proceed "with all deliberate speed."

B.S. **School Desegregation Since 1954.** Following the 1954 decision, white citizens councils formed throughout the South and announced plans of "massive resistance" to integration of schools. One hundred southern congressmen issued a statement denouncing the Supreme Court decision. Mobs protesting integration had to be controlled by the National Guard in many southern cities. Some schools were bombed, some were closed completely. In Little Rock, Arkansas, Governor Orval Faubus openly defied the Supreme Court order to integrate Little Rock schools and President Eisenhower called in federal troops to protect the nine black children involved in the integration of Central High School in Little Rock. Prince Edward County, Virginia, closed all of its public schools in an attempt to prevent school integration. A private school supported by state tuition was created, and for four years black children in that county had no school to attend. Nine years after the Supreme Court decision, Governor George Wallace of Alabama attempted to prevent the enrollment of two black students at the University of Alabama, and President Kennedy or-

dered federal troops to protect the two students. These were all typical, rather than isolated, cases.

B.S. Twelve years after the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, the U.S. Office of Education in its national survey, *Equality of Educational Opportunity*, found that:

... when measured by that yardstick [segregation], American public education remains largely unequal in most regions of the country, including all those where Negroes form any significant proportion of the population.

... the great majority of American children attend schools that are largely segregated — that is, almost all of their fellow students are of the same racial background as they are.

Racial isolation in the urban public schools is the result principally of residential segregation and widespread belief in the "neighborhood school" concept, which transfers segregation from housing to education. Housing segregation has, therefore, tended to build a segregated elementary school system in most cities in the North and, increasingly, in the South as well, where *de facto* segregation is replacing *de jure* segregation.

B.S. According to the Kerner Report (*Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders*), published in 1968, the vast majority of inner-city schools are rigidly segregated. In 75 major cities, 75 per cent of all black students in elementary grades attend schools with enrollments that are 90 per cent or more black. Almost 90 per cent of all black students attend schools which have a majority of black students. In the same cities, 83 per cent of all white students in those grades attend schools with 90-100 per cent white enrollment. In 1969, The Urban Coalition and Urban America, Inc., independent non-profit organizations which collaborate in stimulating action on urban problems, stated in *One Year Later* that progress is slow and resistance toward desegregation is solidifying. Only 20 per cent of the black students in the South are in desegregated schools. The Kerner Commission estimated that if current policies and trends persist, 80 per cent of all black pupils in the 20 largest cities (comprising nearly one-half the nation's black population) will be attending 90-100 per cent black schools by 1975.

Desegregation efforts, both federal and local, have, for the most part, taken place in small and moderate-sized cities. Some of the communities which have adopted desegregation plans are Niagara Falls, New York; Evanston, Illinois; White Plains, New York; San Mateo, California; and Providence, Rhode Island. The most dramatic case is Berkeley, California, the first city with a population of more than 100,000 to integrate its classrooms completely. In the Deep South, where there has been total school segregation for generations, there are signs



of compliance with a number of school systems. The emphasis on open enrollment and freedom of choice plans, however, has tended to lead to token enrollment of blacks in previously all-white schools. Under a provision of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 barring discrimination in federally-aided projects and programs, school districts receiving federal funds were required to desegregate or present acceptable plans for the desegregation of their schools. Implementation of this provision has not as yet been effective or far-reaching.

On November 26, 1968, in what was reported to be the first such action in the South, the parents of white pupils went to court to seek greater desegregation in public schools. Parents of 63 pupils filed a motion in Federal District Court in Little Rock, Arkansas, to challenge the Little Rock school zoning plan on the ground that it would "entrench" and "mirror the lines of the presently existing pattern of racially segregated" housing and thereby foreclose "forever, the possibility of a nonracial, unitary school system."

**1955 SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC RECREATIONAL FACILITIES** was banned by the Supreme Court, and the Interstate Commerce Commission banned segregation in facilities used in interstate travel.

Fourteen-year-old Emmett Till was kidnapped in Money, Mississippi, by two white men for supposedly making a "pass" at a 21-year-old white woman. Emmett's beaten body was found three days later in a stream with a 74-pound gin fan barbed-wired to his neck. The two white men were tried by an all-white male jury and acquitted.

**Roy Wilkins.** Roy Wilkins (1901-) was born in St. Louis, Missouri. While attending the University of Minnesota, he majored in sociology and minored in journalism. After a number of years as a working journalist, he became the assistant executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1931, and succeeded W. E. B. DuBois as editor of the official publication of the NAACP, *Crisis*, in 1934. During World War II he served as an adviser in the War Department, later acting as a consultant to the American delegation at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco.

During the years that he served as acting executive secretary of the NAACP (1949-1955), Wilkins also functioned as chairman of National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization, a pressure group which sent lobbyists to Washington, D.C., to campaign for civil rights and fair employment legislation. In 1955 he was named executive secretary of the NAACP.

Wilkins has established himself as one of the most articulate spokesmen in the civil rights revolution.

**The Nonviolent Direct Action Movement.** When Rosa Parks, a black seamstress, refused to surrender her seat in the front section of a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1955 and was arrested for her action, the black community staged a one-day boycott of the city buses in protest. Out of this boycott emerged the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA), which was formed to coordinate the boycott activities.

**B.S.** Before the city officials and white civic leaders realized what was happening to them, car pools had been organized to provide transportation for 42,000 black men and women to go to and from work. The city buses were empty for 381 days.

**B.S.** During one of the twice-weekly mass meetings of the MIA, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was chosen to lead the movement. Preaching the doctrine of non-violent direct confrontation, Dr. King led the boycott to a successful conclusion—the desegregation of Montgomery city buses on December 21, 1956. Following the success in Montgomery, the nonviolent movement swept over the South.

**A. Philip Randolph.** (1889-) Born in Crescent City, Florida, A. Philip Randolph is regarded as the "elder statesman" among civil rights leaders. He started his career as a writer, later became a leader in the black union movement. For many years he was head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Maids, which he organized in 1925, and in 1955, became one of the first black vice-presidents of the AFL-CIO (the other was Willard Townsend).

**1957** New York City adopted a **FAIR HOUSING PRACTICES CODE**, the first city to legislate against discriminatory housing practices.

Tuskegee blacks boycotted merchants to protest gerrymandering which deprived blacks of a municipal vote. ("Gerrymander": to divide into election districts to give one political party an electoral majority in a large number of districts while concentrating the voting strength of the opposition in as few districts as possible.)

**P.E.** Afro-American Althea Gibson became the women's international tennis champion.

**1958 THE FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION** gave local administrators the power to refuse to do business with builders who refused to comply with local anti-discrimination laws.

**1959** *Raisin in the Sun*, a play written by Afro-American Lorraine Hansberry, became a Broadway and Hollywood success. Directed by Lloyd Richards, the play concerned the family life of blacks, and starred Sidney Poitier.

**F.A.** The U.S. attorney general was empowered to seek court injunctions in cases of interference with voting.

The Department of Justice created a Civil Rights Division.

**1960 BISHOP LAURIAN RUGAMBWA OF TANGANYIKA** was elevated by Pope John.

Federal courts made the first rulings against restrictions on voting by blacks under the Civil Rights Act of 1957; injunctions were issued against the eviction of sharecroppers in Tennessee for registering to vote.

Elijah Muhammed, Black Muslim leader, called for the creation of a separate black state in a speech to a huge rally in New York.

L.A.

A black newspaperman, Andrew Hatcher, was appointed associate press secretary by President Kennedy.

By executive order of President Kennedy, all industry-government contracts were required to contain non-discrimination clauses, and discrimination in federally-assisted housing was prohibited.

According to the census, there were 18,871,831 Afro-Americans in the United States, 10.5 per cent of the population.

B.S.

**Sit-Ins and Demonstrations in the 1960's.** The manager of a five and ten cent store in Greensboro, North Carolina, watched in amazement as four black North Carolina A & T College students sat at the store's lunch counter and ordered coffee. Blacks were not permitted to eat at "white" restaurants in the South, and the manager refused to serve them. They returned the next day and the next. By the fourth day some white friends joined them. And so the sit-in movement began, first in the South, but ultimately spreading all over the United States. An outgrowth of these sit-ins was the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), organized in April, 1960, at Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina.

B.S.

Members of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), along with their friends, staged sit-ins and picketed against many forms of discrimination aimed at black Americans. In the South, their targets included lunch counters, transportation facilities, libraries, chain stores, employment practices and white churches. In the North they demonstrated for increased job opportunities and an end to *de facto* segregation in housing and education, and protested the slaying of Afro-Americans such as Medgar Evers, a NAACP official, and William Moore, a Baltimore postal employee who was shot from ambush while making a one-man "freedom march" to Mississippi.

B.S.

Retaliation by segregationists was swift. A month after the first lunch counter sit-in at Greensboro, the Associated Press announced that more than a thousand blacks had been arrested for participating. By 1961, police were using tear gas, fire hoses, and guard dogs to break up demonstrations by nonviolent blacks and whites, and national sentiment developed against such police action. After the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered an end to segregated facilities in terminal buildings, CORE began a series of "freedom rides" to test desegregation of transportation facilities throughout the South. Within the year, more than a thousand "riders" had been arrested and brutally treated for violating local ordinances. Civil rights leaders and supporters—black and white—were killed because of their participation in the movement.

B.S.

The sit-in movement brought some successes to Afro-Americans. In 1960, four national chain stores announced that they would do away with segregated lunch counters. On a national scale, in the face of increased demonstrations, civil rights legislation was being enacted at an increasingly faster pace, i.e., the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Civil Rights Act of 1968.

**James Farmer.** James Farmer (1920-) was born in Marshall, Texas. After earning a B.S. in chemistry, he attended the Howard University School of Religion and earned a B.D. degree. Realizing that he would have to serve in a segregated ministry, he refused ordination. In 1941 he accepted a post as race relations secretary for the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist group.

Farmer was one of the founders of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in Chicago in 1942, and served as its director until 1966. CORE adopted a policy of nonviolent direct action and staged its first successful sit-in demonstration at a restaurant in Chicago. During the 1950's, Farmer was active in the civil rights struggle on a number of fronts: as a member of a five-man delegation sent to 15 African countries by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; as a radio and television commentator on programs sponsored by the United Auto Workers in Detroit; as program director for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); and as a writer for *Crisis*, NAACP's official publication. During his tenure with CORE, he returned his \$11,000 yearly salary to the organization for use in the freedom movement.

L.A.

In 1961, CORE initiated a series of "freedom rides," dispatching groups of bus riders into the South to test the legal desegregation of transportation facilities. Farmer's growing realization that integration of lunch counters, motels, and transporta-

tion facilities had little impact on the basic needs of poor blacks led to the writing of his book, *Freedom — When?*, which was published in Sweden as well as in the United States.

In 1966, Farmer became a professor at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, and in 1969 became the highest-ranking Afro-American in President Nixon's administration, when he was appointed assistant secretary for administration in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

**Whitney M. Young.** Whitney M. Young (1921-1971) was born in Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky. From 1954 to 1961, he was dean of the Atlanta University School of Social Work; he was also a visiting scholar at Harvard University under a Rockefeller Foundation grant during the academic year 1960-61. He was a prominent lecturer and author of several articles in professional journals.

L.A. In 1961, Young became the executive director of the National Urban League, advocating use of existing legal, economic and social machinery to achieve advantageous ends for black Americans. His widely-read book, *To Be Equal*, was published in 1964. He served as a member of the President's Committee on Youth Employment, the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity, and The Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation.

**Black Appointees and Elected Officials in the 1960's.** The number of Afro-Americans appointed and elected to high offices grew during the 1960's. Among those appointed as U.S. ambassadors were Clifton R. Wharton, Norway; Mrs. Patricia Robert Harris, Luxembourg; Samuel C. Adams, Jr., Niger; Clinton E. Knox, Dahomey; Elliott Skinner, Upper Volta; and Hugh H. Smythe, Malta. Walter Washington, appointed chief executive of Washington, D.C., by President Johnson in 1967, was reappointed by President Nixon in 1969. James B. Parsons was appointed to the Federal District Court and Robert M. Duncan was named a judge of the Ohio Supreme Court. In Ohio, in addition to Judge Duncan, appointments included Mel Nowell, budget director, and William O. Walker, director of industrial relations.

Black women who received major appointments in the 1960's, in addition to Mrs. Harris, included Constance Motley, Federal District Court of New York; Charlotte Moton Hubbard, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs; and President Nixon's first appointment of an Afro-American to a high post, Elizabeth Koontz, director of Women's Bureau of the Bureau of Wage and Labor Standards. She was formerly president of the National Education Association.

The increasing number of blacks in urban centers and their growing awareness of their potential politi-

cal power led to the election of many senators and representatives—both state and national—and mayors. Robert C. Henry, elected mayor of Springfield, Ohio, in 1966, was the first black mayor in the state, and, at that time, Springfield was the largest city in the United States to elect a black mayor. In 1967, Carl Stokes was elected mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, and Richard Hatcher was elected mayor of Gary, Indiana. In 1969, Carl Stokes was re-elected, the first black mayor of a major city to win re-election. The same year, Charles Evers, brother of Medgar Evers (murdered in 1963 because of his civil rights activities), was elected mayor of Fayette, Mississippi. Within days after he took office, it became apparent that the former administration had overspent the city budget during their last two months in office, and there were no city funds available. Some city employees stood by their new mayor and many promised to work without pay during the two months before the 1969-1970 monies would be available.

In 1969, there was one black senator (Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts) in the U.S. Congress, as well as nine members in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among the nine was Louis Stokes of Cleveland, Ohio, brother of Mayor Carl Stokes. He was the first Afro-American elected to the U.S. Congress from Ohio.

State senators in Ohio in 1969 included John W. E. Bowen, M. Morris Jackson, and Calvin C. Johnson; representatives included David D. Albritton, William F. Bowen, Phillip M. DeLaine, the Reverend Phale D. Hale, Thomas E. Hill, Troy Lee James, Casey C. Jones, William L. Mallory, C. J. McLin, Jr., and Larry G. Smith.

**The Seneca Nation and the Kinzua Dam.** The treaty of 1794 between the Senecas and the U.S. government, the oldest treaty in the national archives, stated that the Senecas would never be disturbed on their reservation. However, during the Eisenhower administration, plans were approved to build the Kinzua Dam in the midst of the Seneca's treaty-protected lands, without any new negotiation of the treaty.

The Senecas advanced their own alternative proposal to Congress and the President during the Kennedy administration. Although this proposal was supported by many groups, newspapers and writers, Congress and President Kennedy refused to accept it.

The Corps of Engineers paid the Pennsylvania Railroad \$20 million for its right of way, which was abandoned, but no provision was made to assist the Senecas financially in their relocation. Although construction of the dam began in 1960, it was not until 1964 that Congress passed a bill to aid financially the 500 Senecas whose part of the Allegheny Reservation was flooded.



**1963** **RIOTS IN THE 1960's.** The change in the nature of riots which began to be manifested in the 1940's became more evident in the 1960's. Riots were more numerous, more destructive, and lasted for longer periods of time. Reaction of the white community resulted in the use of new weapons by police (such as mace, a chemical spray, and police buses equipped with arms of all kinds), augmentation of local police forces with National Guard troops, and such legislation as the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and the anti-riot provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1968. This reaction was also mirrored in the speeches of political candidates who called for "law and order."

**B.S.** Concerned people of both races initiated a variety of plans and programs for positive action during these troubled times, and some met with moderate success. Human relations training was required for many police forces throughout the nation; black teenagers and young men helped in their own neighborhoods to keep people off the streets during riots, and in some cases were instrumental in stopping riots before they started; civic and industrial leaders began to listen to the complaints of their black citizens and help bring about some changes in housing, employment, and other areas of concern; some avenues for communication between ghetto residents and city government began to open.

**B.S.** After the "long, hot summer" of 1967, when riots occurred in over 80 cities and towns throughout the United States, President Johnson appointed a Commission on Civil Disorders to investigate the causes of riots. The commission's report, published in 1968, listed the following basic causes:

1. *Pervasive discrimination and segregation.* The continuing exclusion of great numbers of Negroes from the benefits of economic progress through discrimination in employment, education, and housing.
2. *Black migration and white exodus.* A growing concentration of Negroes in major cities due to migration from rural South and the movement of the white middle class to the suburbs.
3. *Black ghettos.* Segregation and poverty destroy opportunity and hope and enforce failure.
4. *Frustrated hopes.* Frustration, hostility, and cynicism in face of the persistent gap between judicial and legislative victories and fulfillment.
5. *Legitimation of violence.* A climate that tends toward approval of violence as a form of protest, created by white terrorism directed against nonviolent protest.

6. *Powerlessness.* Many Negroes believe that they are being exploited politically and economically by the white "power structure."
7. *Incitement and encouragement of violence.* These conditions have created a volatile mixture of attitude and beliefs which needs only a spark to ignite mass violence.
8. *Police.* It is the convergence of all these factors that makes the role of the police so difficult and significant. Almost invariably, the incident that ignites disorder rises from police action.<sup>9</sup>

**Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.** Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929-1968) was born in Atlanta, Georgia. Dr. King, a Baptist minister, rose to national prominence after being chosen by the Montgomery Improvement Association to lead the 381-day bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, to a successful conclusion (1955-56) with his doctrine of non-violent protest. When the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was organized in 1957, he became its first president.

His belief in nonviolent protest was shared by his fellow members in SCLC as well as those who took part in the demonstrations in the South in the early 1960's. Retaliatory measures by city officials in such cities as Atlanta and Albany, Georgia, and Birmingham, Alabama, included the use of fire hoses and guard dogs against the demonstrators and wholesale jailing of those who took part.

After Dr. King was jailed in Birmingham in 1963, eight Alabama clergymen published a statement condemning him for carrying out the series of demonstrations and economic boycotts in Birmingham. His widely-read reply, "Letter from Birmingham Jail," said in part:

**L.A.** My Dear Fellow Clergymen:

While confined here in the Birmingham city jail, I came across your recent statement calling my present activities "unwise and untimely." . . . I think I should indicate why I am here in Birmingham, since you have been influenced by the view which argues against "outsiders coming in." . . .

. . . Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly. Never again can we afford to live with the narrow, provincial "outside agitator" idea. Anyone who lives inside the United States can never be considered an outsider anywhere within its bounds . . .

We know through painful experience that freedom is never voluntarily given by the oppressor;

<sup>9</sup>©19XX by The New York Times Company. Reprinted by permission.

it must be demanded by the oppressed . . . For years now I have heard the word "Wait!" . . . This "Wait" has almost always meant "Never." We must come to see, with one of our distinguished jurists, that "justice too long delayed is justice denied."

We have waited for more than 340 years for our constitutional and God-given rights. The nations of Asia and Africa are moving with jetlike speed toward gaining political independence, but we still creep at horse-and-buggy pace toward gaining a cup of coffee at a lunch counter . . .

I must make two honest confessions to you, my Christian and Jewish brothers. First, I must confess that over the past few years I have been gravely disappointed with the white moderate. I have almost reached the regrettable conclusion that the Negro's great stumbling block in his stride toward freedom is not the White Citizen's Council or the Ku Klux Klanner, but the white moderate, who is more devoted to "order" than to justice; who prefers a negative peace which is the absence of tension to a positive peace which is the presence of justice; who constantly says: "I agree with you in the goal you seek, but I cannot agree with your methods of direct action"; who paternalistically believes he can set the timetable for another man's freedom; who lives by a mythical concept of time and who constantly advises the Negro to wait for a "more convenient season." Shallow understanding from people of good will is more frustrating than absolute misunderstanding from people of ill will . . .

. . . We will have to repent in this generation not merely for the hateful words and actions of the bad people but for the appalling silence of the good people . . .

Oppressed people cannot remain oppressed forever. The yearning for freedom eventually manifests itself, and that is what has happened to the American Negro . . . he has been caught up . . . and with his black brothers of Africa and his brown and yellow brothers of Asia, South America and the Caribbean, the United States Negro is moving with a sense of great urgency toward the promised land of racial justice. If one recognizes this vital urge that has engulfed the Negro community, one should readily understand why public demonstrations are taking place. The Negro has many pent-up resentments and latent frustrations, and he must release them . . . If his repressed emotions are not released in nonviolent ways, they will seek expression through violence; this is not a threat but a fact of history . . .<sup>10</sup>

The idea of a march on Washington in support of civil rights appeared to be a grass-roots effort, and was picked up by A. Philip Randolph, James Farmer of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Whitney

Young of the Urban League, and Dr. King representing SCLC. On August 28, 1963, over 200,000 people gathered near the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. One of the high points of that March was Dr. King's "I Have a Dream" speech:

**L.A.** Five score years ago a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon of light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice . . .

But one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free. One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity . . . So we have come here today to dramatize a shameful condition.

In a sense we have come to our nation's capitol to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note insofar as her citizens of color are concerned. Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check, which has come back marked "insufficient funds."

But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt . . . So we have come to cash this check . . .

So I say to you, my friends, that even though we must face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed—we hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal.

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, sons of former slaves and sons of former slave-owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character . . .

I have a dream that one day, down in Alabama, little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers. I have a dream today!<sup>11</sup>

In 1964, Dr. King became the second Afro-American to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

In 1965, the first of several marches to the Selma, Alabama, Courthouse were led by Dr. King; the Reverend James Reeb, a northern white who participated, was killed in Selma. Dr. King, Dr. Ralph Bunche, the Reverend Ralph Abernathy of SCLC, and 3,200 others made a 54-mile march from Selma to Montgomery, ending with a rally in front of the

<sup>10</sup>"Letter from Birmingham Jail—April 16, 1963." Copyright © 1963 by Martin Luther King, Jr. By permission of Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc.

<sup>11</sup>Reprinted by permission of Joan Daves. Copyright © 1963 by Martin Luther King, Jr.

State Capitol attended by 25,000 people. Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, a northern white participant, was shot and killed after the march.

Moving northward, Dr. King conducted a civil rights campaign in Chicago. The drive culminated in the largest civil rights demonstration in Chicago's history — a march to City Hall by over 10,000 demonstrators. It was the 42nd march to City Hall in 47 days in a continuing campaign against discrimination.

Returning to the South, Dr. King went to Memphis, Tennessee, in 1968 to assist some city employees in nonviolent protest against low wages. As he stood on the balcony of the motel in which he was staying, he was assassinated. The search for his murderer led law enforcement officials through the United States and Europe. After the assassination, rioting and civil disorder erupted in 124 American cities.

## 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION IN THE 1960'S.

B.S. The Civil Rights Act of 1875, which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court eight years after it became law, concerned itself primarily with the prohibition of racial discrimination in places of public accommodation. It is interesting to compare this Act with Titles II and III of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which dealt with public accommodations and public facilities:

### 1875

All persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters, and other places of public amusement. Any person who violates the foregoing section to any citizen, regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offense, pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved.

B.S. Other titles of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 deal with voting (voting registrars are prohibited from applying different standards for black and white voting applicants); federal aid to school districts engaged in the process of desegregation; prohibition of racial discrimination in programs that are federally

### 1964

Discrimination is prohibited in the use of public accommodations — i.e., hotels, motels, restaurants, gasoline stations, and places of amusement whose operations involve interstate commerce. Negroes shall be accorded equal access to, and treatment in, all public-owned and -operated facilities, including parks, stadiums, and swimming pools. The Attorney General is empowered to bring suit in a federal court against all persons or groups found to be resisting enforcement of Titles II and III.

funded and on the part of employers or unions with more than 100 employees or members (with provision to reduce this number to 25 in 1968).

B.S. Nonvoting among blacks was caused by political discrimination and intimidation by whites and lack of education on the part of blacks, North and South. To overcome political apathy, black organizations and community leaders waged voter registration and "get out the vote" drives, basing their crusades for the franchise on the contention that the ballot was a means by which blacks could correct injustices.

"Operation Freedom" was one of the most ambitious projects carried out by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 1964. More than 500 volunteers — many of them lawyers and law students — opened up a number of "Freedom Schools" designed to promote black voter registration. SNCC was joined in this work by a number of other civil rights groups and religious organizations, and the program gradually was extended into many southern and northern states.

B.S. The civil rights struggle in Mississippi during 1964 resulted in 80 persons beaten, three wounded by gunfire, over 1000 arrested, 35 churches burned, 31 homes and other buildings bombed. Three civil rights workers, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner of New York and James E. Chaney of Mississippi, were murdered. Twenty-one white men, including the sheriff and deputy sheriff of Neshoba County, Mississippi, were arrested on federal charges of conspiracy to violate the Civil Rights Code.

B.S. Dick Gregory, one of America's best-known comedians and, more than anyone else, was responsible for creating the precedent which has since enabled other black humorists to present personal, racial humor to the general public. In the 1960's, Gregory put aside his night club and TV career, and joined the civil rights struggle. In Americus, Georgia, he helped other civil rights leaders round up black voter registrants. Within four days, 647 Afro-Americans had been registered.

B.S. The 1965 Voting Rights Act was said to be an outgrowth of the protest demonstrations and voter registration drives. The law abolished literacy, knowledge and character tests as qualifications for voting and it empowered federal registrars to register potential voters in any county where such tests had been surrendered, and where, in the judgment of the Attorney General of the United States, registrars were indeed necessary to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. The Attorney General was also given the power to take whatever legal action he deemed necessary to eliminate any equivalent of the poll tax.

B.S. President Johnson had recommended a fair housing law, but the Congress was reluctant to pass the



necessary legislation. With the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a champion of equal rights (including the right to choose where people would live), public sentiment for a fair housing bill grew stronger, and, in 1968, it became law. However, it was, by the time of passage, a sort of "omnibus" bill, and included, as well as two titles dealing with fair housing, six titles concerning American Indian affairs, and two titles concerned with civil disorders (Title I provided for punishment for those convicted of inciting or organizing riots).

On August 13, 1969, Governor Rhodes of Ohio signed into law House Bill #432, which contains a section on fair housing, and covers single and multiple dwellings.

**Malcolm X.** Born in Omaha, Nebraska, Malcolm Little, better known as Malcolm X (1925-1965), was brought up by his father, a devout follower of Marcus Garvey (see 1920), to believe in the ideas of the black nationalist from Jamaica. Malcolm X lost both his parents tragically, left school after the eighth grade, and soon became a part of the underworld.

Before he was 21 years old, Malcolm X was in prison in Massachusetts, where his behavior often led to solitary confinement. Two events during his stay in prison changed his life completely: a fellow prisoner introduced him to the library, which became his "university," and he was converted to a sect called the Black Muslims.

The Black Muslims are a religious organization in the sense that they worship a supreme being, but their movement also has broad social implications. They own innumerable business enterprises and considerable real estate all over the country and they "buy black" (purchase from black entrepreneurs) whenever possible. They maintain schools in Chicago and Detroit. Their preachments are basically puritanical: followers are expected to give up tobacco and alcohol; women must dress with extreme modesty and forego the use of cosmetics. Black Muslims are strongly admonished to pray often, and to improve their personal habits of health and hygiene. They reject the name "Negro," and recruit most of their members in the black ghettos, challenging poor blacks to recover their self-respect.

After Malcolm X was released from prison, he became one of the ablest and most eloquent spokesmen of the Black Muslim movement, and ultimately minister of the New York Muslim temple. Differences between him and Elijah Muhammed, head of the Black Muslims, led to Malcolm X's suspension from the Nation of Islam (Black Muslims) in 1963.

In 1964 he traveled for 18 weeks in the Near East and Africa, making a pilgrimage to Mecca during

that time. He met with heads of state and had the opportunity to rethink his personal philosophy. He realized that the Islam of Black Muslims was not the same as the Islam practiced by most Muslims of the world. It is indicative of his fantastic capacity to learn and grow and re-examine his own beliefs that he discarded the Black Muslim tenet of the "white devil" and came to believe that whites, as well as blacks, were human beings.

Returning to New York, Malcolm X formed the Organization of African Unity. At a time of struggles for power and personal jealousies, Malcolm's effectiveness and popularity as a leader of poor blacks, many felt, probably marked him for assassination. In February, 1965, a fire, apparently started by fire-bombs, wrecked his home, but he, his wife and four children escaped uninjured. Two and a half weeks later, as he started to address a rally of about 400 black followers in the Audubon Ballroom in New York City, he was shot to death by three men, two of whom were later shown to be members of the Black Muslims.

**1966 DR. ROBERT WEAVER.** Born in Washington, D.C., Dr. Robert Weaver (1907-) rose to prominence in government service in the 1930's. In 1934, as consultant in the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration (PWA), he assisted in the first public housing and slum-clearance projects. During the next ten years he served in several capacities, including director in the Office of Production Management, where he was charged with integrating blacks into the National Defense program.

In 1944, Dr. Weaver left government service to become executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations in Chicago. During the 1940's and 1950's, he concentrated his energies on the field of education, teaching at Northwestern University; Teachers College, Columbia University; New York University School of Education; and the New School for Social Research. During the latter part of the 1950's, he served in several capacities in the State of New York, including state rent commissioner (the first time a black had held state cabinet rank in New York).

In 1961, Dr. Weaver was appointed administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA). When the agency was elevated to cabinet rank and re-named the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Dr. Weaver was appointed secretary and became the first black cabinet member in American history.

Dr. Weaver is regarded as an authority in the field of sociology, and has published four books.

**Edward Brooke.** Edward Brooke (1919-) was born in Washington, D.C. After graduating from

Howard University, he enlisted in the infantry during World War II, rose to the rank of captain, and was given a Bronze Star citation for his work in intelligence. Returning to the United States, he attended the Boston University Law School, compiling an outstanding academic record and editing the law review in the process. After graduation from law school, he established himself as an attorney and also served as chairman of the Boston Finance Commission.

In 1962, Brooke was elected Attorney General of Massachusetts, and in 1966 he became Massachusetts' U.S. Senator, the first black to serve in the Senate since Reconstruction. In a state that has a population largely white, Catholic, and Democratic, Brooke is black, Protestant, and Republican.

**Adam Clayton Powell.** Adam Clayton Powell (1904-1972) was born in New York City. As a young man, he launched his career as a crusader for reform during the Depression. He forced several large corporations to drop their unofficial bans on employing blacks; he directed a kitchen and relief operation which fed, clothed and provided fuel for thousands of Harlem's needy and destitute. Powell sought to provide better hospital services for blacks, to improve conditions in Harlem tenements, and to better the job potential of the community's citizens. He was instrumental in persuading the officials of Harlem Hospital to integrate their medical and nursing staff.

In 1941, Powell won a seat on the New York City Council with the third highest number of votes ever cast for a candidate in a municipal election. In 1944, while pastor of the world's largest congregation (Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist), he was elected the first black U.S. Representative from New York State.

When Powell first went to Washington, he could not rent a room in downtown Washington nor attend a movie in which his first wife starred. Within Congress itself, he could not use the dining room, steam baths, showers, or barber shops. He met the rebuffs head-on by making use of all such facilities and insisting that his entire staff follow his lead.

In 1960, Powell became the chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, which processes more important legislation than any other major committee.

In December, 1966, the U.S. House of Representatives launched an investigation under Ohio Representative Wayne Hays, and its conclusions stripped Powell of his chairmanship on January 9, 1967. When the Ninetieth Congress convened on January 10, 1967, he was denied his seat on a temporary basis. A congressional committee chaired by New York

Representative Emanuel Celler was appointed by the Speaker of the House; after exhaustive investigations, the Committee concluded that Powell should be fined and censured for misuse of congressional travel funds and payroll funds. However, the House overrode the Celler Committee recommendations and voted to exclude Powell.

Powell was re-elected at a special election held in March, 1967, and the next regular election in November, 1968, but he remained excluded, as House Resolution 278 required, for the duration of the Ninetieth Congress or until January, 1969. At that time he was seated but publicly censured by the House Speaker. Other penalties included loss of House seniority and payment of \$25,000 to the House.

On June 16, 1969, the Supreme Court ruled that the House of Representatives had no right to exclude Adam Clayton Powell from his seat in 1967. Powell, on the basis of the Supreme Court decision, attempted to secure his congressional salary for the period of time he was excluded from the House, and regain his seniority and committee chairmanship.

Adam Clayton Powell was easily the most controversial black politician in the United States. In 1969, few would fail to concede that he has been the most powerful black political figure in Harlem and in the nation for the past 20 years.

**Stokely Carmichael.** Stokely Carmichael was born in Trinidad, West Indies. He was active in campus student government and also had a hand in directing the Nonviolent Action Group (NAG) at Howard University.

Carmichael joined the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), a group of young black and white activists dedicated to nonviolence, when it was organized in 1960. He worked in Alabama with the Lowndes County Freedom Organization, also known as the "Black Panther" Party, which concerned itself with voter registration and election of Afro-Americans in predominantly black Lowndes County. The black panther symbol was used by this party as the elephant and donkey are used by the Republican and Democratic parties. Carmichael became chairman of SNCC in 1966.

During the Meredith March in the summer of 1966 (see following section), Carmichael and Floyd McKissick of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) raised the cry of "Black Power," and Carmichael began to develop an interpretation of this phrase in his speeches throughout the United States. In a series of speeches on black college campuses during the spring of 1967, he discussed a broad and diversified interpretation of black power which in-

cluded political and economic power for black people, and a reaffirmation of black pride in black ancestry. However, it seemed that only his repeated mention of violence – sometimes brief and fleeting – came through and obscured his other variations. And thus his reputation as an advocate of violence grew.

After the Meredith March, Carmichael went to the San Francisco Bay area and assisted Huey Newton and Bobby Seale in establishing a Black Panther Party. When he was replaced by H. Rap Brown as chairman of SNCC in 1967, he became more active in this western Black Panther Party, and was named honorary prime minister.

During the latter part of 1967, Carmichael traveled during a four-month period to Tanzania, Egypt, Algiers, Sweden, Spain, Cuba, England, France, North Vietnam, Guinea, and Czechoslovakia. In 1969 he resigned as a member of the Black Panther Party, objecting to both the tactics and ideology of the party.

**Meredith March.** On June 5, 1966, James Meredith, the first black graduate of the University of Mississippi, began a 220-mile voting rights pilgrimage from Memphis, Tennessee, to Jackson, Mississippi, with a few companions. On the second day of his march, he was shot and taken to a Memphis hospital.

On June 7, a continuation of Meredith's march was announced by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC); Floyd McKissick of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE); and Stokely Carmichael of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

By the time Meredith was released from the hospital and returned to the march, there was disagreement among the marchers themselves about the best methods to achieve equality for Afro-Americans. Stokely Carmichael and Floyd McKissick had raised the "Black Power" cry, and it had been taken up by many of the marchers. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., with his doctrine of nonviolent protest, feared the possibility of violence inherent in "Black Power." Meredith, who had started the march as a sort of personal pilgrimage, felt that the character of the march had been altered, and he did not attend the final rally.

**Diverse Philosophies.** The differences of opinion which came to light during the Meredith March were not new. Through the years, different groups have subscribed to different philosophies and methods; often one group has changed its character and tactics in response to specific events. To call these groups "civil rights groups" would not be com-

pletely accurate; perhaps they can all best be described as groups working in their own way for the complete freedom and equality of black people. Some of these groups are described below; and to avoid "classifying" them, they are listed alphabetically.

ACT "will not function in a manner that is acceptable to white people; it will do things that are acceptable to blacks." This group holds that the Civil Rights Act was "not needed," and would be little help to northern urban blacks.

*Association of Afro-American Educators (AAAE)* has a three-part purpose: (1) to identify and understand the crisis facing the black community; (2) to aid the survival of black students in the existing school system; and (3) to change the educational system and process or create new ones so that they provide self realization of black students. One branch of the AAAE has set up a personnel service center; another branch publishes a journal dealing with black community control.

*Black Muslims* are a religious group who worship a supreme being, Allah, but their movement also has broad social implications. They own innumerable business enterprises and considerable real estate all over the country and maintain schools in Chicago and Detroit. The Black Muslims' official publication is *The Messenger*.

*Black Panthers* seek an all-black membership, have recently considered a coalition with a young, radical white group which appears to have some objectives in common with the Black Panthers. They are dedicated to the "demechanization of society, to the elevation of the worth of the individual, trying to build political parties and trade unions."

*Blackstone Rangers*, a Chicago gang 1,000 strong, have rejected violence and become a community group, guided by a local minister toward their new image.

*Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)* recruited its early members from among students and other activists who were dedicated to open resistance and confrontation with racial injustice. Started as an interracial group, CORE is now an all-black organization, working primarily in the area of black economic development.

*Deacons for Defense and Justice* is an armed black group with the professed aim of protecting blacks from terrorism by whites. The various Deacons groups were formed because "blacks are not given adequate police protection."

*National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)* has a membership made up of all races and creeds. Over the years it has attempted to aid Afro-Americans through "litigation, legislation, and education." Legal aid to many groups in the civil rights movement is provided by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

*Organization for African Unity* calls for a bold socioeconomic program of self-defense and self-assertion in concert with the emerging nations



of Africa. The members envision black control of black communities.

*Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)* is a "non-sectarian coordinating agency" for organizations and individuals engaged in nonviolent protest in the major cities in the United States. SCLC seeks to gain "full citizenship rights" for blacks as well as "total integration" into the fabric of American life. It hopes to achieve this by utilizing the technique of "nonviolent direct mass action." SCLC is interracial in character.

*Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC or "Snick")* is an organization for student groups engaged in "direct action" protest across the entire South. Its membership is drawn from students on college campuses across the country.

*Urban League* has been interracial since its founding. The league now describes itself as "a voluntary community service agency of civic, professional, business, labor, and religious leaders . . . dedicated to the removal of all forms of segregation based on creed or color." The Urban League has had some success in lifting barriers in the employment field in the areas of testing, qualifications and screening. Their On-the-Job Training (OJT) program operates in 31 cities.

*US* is a cultural organization dedicated to the "creation, recreation and circulation of Afro-American culture." Members of *US* must not "sell their souls for money and machines." They address themselves to "needs, not desires, and in terms of his history, the need of the black man's heroic images."

**Rough Rock Demonstration School.** The Rough Rock Demonstration School in Chinle, Arizona, funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), provides for the education of more than 250 Navajo children from Head Start through grade six.

In order to receive the OEO funds (earmarked for community training and education), the Navajo tribe organized DINE, Inc., a private non-profit corporation. Symbolically, DINE, Inc. (Demonstration in Navajo Education) also stands for the Navajo name for themselves, *Dine* — "the people." Operational control of the school was turned over to a board of education consisting of middle-aged Navajos, only one of whom had even a few years of schooling. Their success as a board has been phenomenal, and educators from all over the United States have visited and studied the school.

The Navajo leaders have not turned their backs on the modern world. They have adopted the philosophy that the choice for children ought not to be "either-or" (i.e., either learn the white man's way as the only proper life and reject the Indian way, or vice versa), but rather "both-and," teaching the Indian child to have a positive sense of identity while learning to live successfully in the modern world.

Working out of the Cultural Identification Center at the school, both Anglo (white) and Navajo specialists provide up to an hour a day of classroom instruction in Navajo history, culture, and language. English is taught as a second language.

To overcome the inadequacies of former boarding schools, teams of parents work and live in the dormitories for five-week periods, and all parents, elders and medicine men are welcomed at the school for visits any time and for any length of time. They sleep in the dorms, eat in the cafeteria, and observe the education provided for their children. Parents are encouraged to take children home every weekend, and the youngsters are urged to practice the language and observe ceremonial life.

In this truly innovative demonstration project, an American Indian tribe has shown its capability and wisdom in administering and participating in a school which provides the "best of two worlds" for its children.

## 1967 STATE LAWS PROHIBITING INTERRACIAL MARRIAGE were ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

After working as a community organizer for Washington's federally-funded anti-poverty agency, H. Rap Brown succeeded Stokely Carmichael as head of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 1967. He continued Carmichael's advocacy of black power and the control of black institutions by black people. He was indicted for inciting a riot, acting in concert with others in disturbing the public peace, and related charges.

**Dr. Nathan Wright.** One-time "freedom rider" (See 1960) and Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) field secretary, Dr. Nathan Wright holds five college degrees, including a doctorate in education from Harvard. He was Adam Clayton Powell's successor as plans committee chairman of the 1967 National Conference on Black Power, and chairman of the organizing committee of the third National Conference on Black Power in 1968.

L.A. He has lectured in urban sociology at New York City Community College and served as executive director of the Department of Urban Work of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark, New Jersey. He has written several books, including *Black Power and Urban Unrest*. He is currently professor of urban affairs and chairman of the Afro-American Studies Department of New York State University.

**Dr. Charles Harris Wesley.** Born in Louisville, Kentucky, Dr. Charles Harris Wesley (1891-) earned his bachelor's degree at Fisk University (entered at the age of 15), his master's degree (in history) at Yale University, and his Ph.D. degree at Harvard.

He also studied at the Guilde Internationale in Paris and, as a Guggenheim Fellow, went to London, where he did research on slavery and emancipation in the British Empire.

Dr. Wesley was ordained a minister in the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church in 1919, and served three churches in Washington, D.C., while he was chairman of the department of history, dean of the college of liberal arts, and dean of the graduate school at Howard University.

In 1942, Dr. Wesley became president of Wilberforce University in Ohio. At that time, Wilberforce was made up of three separate units: Wilberforce, an AME school administered by a president; Payne Theological Seminary, directed by a dean; and the Normal and Industrial Department, administered by the state of Ohio. In his first five years as administrator, he paid off the long-standing debt, launched a building program, and upgraded the academic standards of the university. In 1947, the state board of trustees appointed him president of Central State University (formerly the vocational division of Wilberforce University), where he served until 1965.

**L.A.** After retiring from Central State University, Dr. Wesley became executive director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in Washington, D.C., an organization he had served (as president) for 15 years. He has published numerous scholarly works, including *Negro Labor in the United States 1850-1925* and *The Collapse of the Confederacy*.

**Thurgood Marshall.** Thurgood Marshall (1908-) was born in Baltimore, Maryland. After graduation from the Howard University Law School and five years of private practice in Baltimore, he began what was to become a long and distinguished career with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), interrupted only briefly by an assignment as President Kennedy's personal representative to the independence ceremonies of Sierra Leone.

In 1938, as national special counsel, he handled all cases involving questions of Afro-American constitutional rights. In 1950, he was named director-counsel of the organization's 11-year-old Legal Defense and Educational Fund. In 1954, as part of an imposing team of lawyers, he played a key role in the now-historic Supreme Court decision on school desegregation (*Brown v. Board of Education*).

In 1961, Marshall was appointed to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and was named Solicitor General in 1965. In 1967, he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, the first Afro-American so appointed.

**Julian Bond.** Julian Bond (1940-) was born in Nashville, Tennessee. A graduate of the Quaker-run George School in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, he joined the staff of the *Atlanta Inquirer* as a reporter and feature writer in 1960, later rising to managing editor. He served as communication director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) from 1961 to 1966, and was the first co-chairman of the National Conference for New Politics (NCNP) and a member of the NCNP Executive Board.

In 1965, Bond was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives; however, on January 10, 1966, the House refused to seat him because he had publicly opposed U.S. policy in Vietnam and had backed avoidance of the draft. Bond was one of eight Afro-Americans elected to the Georgia House in 1965, following the court-ordered reapportionment. The other seven were seated without challenge and became the first black members of the Georgia House in 58 years.

A special election called by Governor Sanders to fill the vacancy resulted in Bond's being elected for the second time. Again the House refused to seat him. In November, 1966, Bond ran for office and won for the third time. In December, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously that the Georgia House of Representatives had violated Bond's constitutional rights by excluding him from his elected seat because of his opposition to the draft and the war in Vietnam. Finally, in 1967, Bond was sworn in as a member of the Georgia legislature.

In 1968, at the Democratic National Convention, Afro-American Channing Phillips was nominated for President and Julian Bond for Vice President. Bond declined the nomination, since his youth disqualified him.

**Carl Stokes.** Carl Stokes (1927-) was born in Cleveland, Ohio. Once a high school drop-out, he completed his high school education at East Tech in Cleveland after serving in the armed forces. He went on to earn his LL.B. degree in 1956, and has been the recipient of many honorary degrees.

Stokes practiced law with his brother and served in several city and state offices. In 1962, he was elected to the Ohio General Assembly, where he served until he was sworn in as mayor of Cleveland in 1967.

Stokes developed the Cleveland NOW Program, a 10-12 year program costing \$1.6 billion, which is an effort to revitalize the community in areas of housing, neighborhood improvement, employment of youth resources, health and welfare, city planning, and economy. He conducted a series of Town Hall meetings in various locations throughout Cleveland by conducting discussions, explaining various pro-

grams, answering questions, and hearing complaints. In short, he was attempting to bring the government closer to the people in order to be more responsive to their needs.

**1968 DISCRIMINATION IN THE SALE OR RENTAL OF ALL HOUSING** — declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

**Eldridge Cleaver.** After spending much of his early life in and out of prison, Eldridge Cleaver joined the Black Muslims in the late 1950's, becoming assistant minister of the San Quentin Mosque. When Malcolm X was suspended by the Muslims in 1963, Cleaver resigned and organized a black pride group called the African-American History and Culture Class. He was released from Soledad Prison on parole in 1966.

Shortly after his widely-read book, *Soul on Ice*, was published in 1968, Cleaver was arrested, along with other members of the Black Panther Party, because of an altercation with the police in Oakland, California. He was ultimately released on bail, and gave several student-sponsored lectures at the University of California in Berkeley. After a fugitive warrant was issued for his arrest on November 27, 1968, Cleaver left the United States, traveled through several countries, and finally settled in Algiers in mid-1969. He is currently an international editor for *Ramparts* magazine.

**B.S. Coalitions of the Minority Group Poor.** The movement toward a coalition of poor people across racial lines probably had its beginning in the late 1930's, with the organization of the Southern Conference Education Fund (SCEF) and the Rural Advancement Fund, both southern-based. They have been applying their experience and technical acumen to helping the rural poor rebuild their lives in destitute rural communities in eight southern states.

**B.S. The National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO)** had its beginning in a welfare committee of the People's Poverty Board (PPB) in Columbus, Ohio. Through the joint efforts of the PPB welfare committee and the Protestant Ministry to the Poor in Cleveland, a small group of welfare recipients made a "Walk for Decent Welfare" from Cleveland to Columbus in 1966, culminating in a rally at the State Capitol. The PPB welfare committee became the Welfare Rights Organization (WRO), and other chapters began to form across Ohio and throughout the nation. NWRO, headed by Dr. George Wiley in Washington, D.C., has been active in coordinating the activities of welfare recipients in state-wide and nationwide visits to state and federal legislators, mass demonstrations, and letter-writing campaigns, as well as educational programs to teach the poor of their

rights and of the assistance that is legally available to them.

**B.S. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.** had planned a massive march on Washington, D.C., by the poor people of the nation, to dramatize their plight. After his assassination, his successor in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the Reverend Ralph Abernathy, went ahead with the plans Dr. King had laid. Thousands of poor people — blacks, white Appalachians, Mexican-Americans, American Indians, and others — converged on Washington in 1968. Temporary housing was set up and named "Resurrection City." Participants met with government officials to discuss guaranteed annual income, higher welfare payments, American Indian fishing rights, problems of migrant workers (predominantly Mexican-Americans), and many other issues.

**B.S. Operation Breadbasket.** The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) remained in Chicago after Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., left in the late 1960's, and assisted in setting up Operation Breadbasket, a program that had met with success in Philadelphia and Atlanta in the early 1960's.

**B.S. Operation Breadbasket** attempts to secure jobs for Afro-Americans and business for black-owned and operated companies, as well as the upgrading of white-owned businesses in black neighborhoods (e.g., in the case of grocery stores, insisting that meat be fresh, the meat department clean, the frozen food counter properly cooled, and prices not be raised the day welfare checks are received). Nationally, the organization has resulted in 5,000 jobs and \$40 million in annual salaries to Afro-Americans in 15 cities.

**Cesar Chavez.** Credited with starting the Mexican-American civil rights movement, Cesar Estrada Chavez, 42, son of migrant farm workers, one-time grape picker, and head of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC), sees his work as part of an overall crusade to improve the conditions of all Mexican-Americans — about 5,000,000 in number, the second largest minority group in the United States.

The dawning of Chavez' social awareness came through his work with Saul Alinsky's Community Service Organization in a San Jose, California *barrio* (Spanish equivalent of "ghetto," where large groups of Mexican-Americans or Puerto Ricans live). In 1962, he took his savings of \$1,200 and started organizing the National Farm Workers' Association (NFWA); by August, 1964, he had organized 1,000 workers. Later, when the NFWA merged with the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (largely made up of Filipino grape pickers), the new organi-



ization, headed by Chavez, was named the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

UFWOC was successful in bringing about a mutually satisfactory contract with the grape growers in California who produce wine, but the table grape growers refused to recognize the union. And so, in 1967, the boycott against California table grapes (called *la causa*, "The Cause") began, and soon spread across the United States. Chavez has made *la causa* his whole life.

After almost four years of strikes and boycotts against the growers of California table grapes, UFWOC was invited to enter negotiations with ten table grape growers in June, 1969.

**1969 SEMINOLES.** Nineteen years of litigation between the federal government and the Seminole Nation led to several rulings by the Indian Claims Commission in the Seminoles' favor in the 1960's: (1) that the Seminoles now living in Florida and Oklahoma owned most of Florida in 1832, and (2) that their land comprised 32 million acres. Still to be settled is the amount of money which will be paid the 1,500 Seminoles in Florida and the 3,500 members of the tribe in Oklahoma. The federal government has offered the Seminoles \$5.8 million, based on a valuation of 18¢ per acre; the Seminoles, claiming that the land was worth \$1.25 an acre in 1832, are asking \$40 million. (See 1832 for historical background.)

**Klamaths.** Faulty surveys made in 1871 and 1888 omitted almost 625,000 acres from the Klamath tribal reservation which was purchased from the Klamaths by the federal government. The error was recognized later, and in 1906, the United States paid the tribe some \$537,000. The Klamaths claimed that the land had a value above that settlement of \$6.5 million, and in 1969, the Indian Claims Commission awarded the tribe \$4.1 million their assessment of the amount still due.

**Afro-American, Mexican-American, American Indian, and Puerto Rican Artists.** It is not within the scope of this publication to detail the accomplishments of all current artists who are members of minority groups, but rather to mention some of them briefly as examples of the creativity and talent that exist among Afro-Americans, Mexican-Americans, American Indians, and Puerto Ricans.

#### L.A. WRITERS:

James Baldwin. Afro-American novelist and essayist. Author of *Another Country*, *The Fire Next Time*, *Go Tell It On The Mountain*, *Nobody Knows My Name* and *Tell Me How Long the Train's Been Gone*.

Imanu Amiri Baraka (Leroi Jones). Afro-American poet and dramatist.

Claude Brown. Afro-American author of *Manchild in the Promised Land*.

Vine Deloria, Jr., American Indian author of *Custer Died For Your Sins: An Indian Manifesto*.

Frederick Dockstader, a Navajo Indian, an anthropologist, author, artist, educator and silversmith wrote *The Kachina and the White Man*, *Indian Art in America* and *Indian Art in Middle America*.

Edward P. Dozier, *Hano, A Tewan Indian Community in Arizona*.

Louis E. Lomax. Afro-American writer, *The Reluctant African* and *The Negro Revolt*.

John Joseph Matthews, an Osage Indian, was the first Indian to receive the international Rhodes Scholarship Award. Among his works are *Wahkon-tah*, *Talking to the Moon* and *The Osages*.

Gordon Parks. Photographer, writer, composer of classical music, artist, and poet. The first black producer-director of a major motion picture for a major studio; the movie, *The Learning Tree*, is based on Parks' autobiography. He also wrote the musical score, which includes a three-movement symphony.

Piri Thomas. Puerto Rican writer. Author of *Down These Mean Streets*, an autobiography.

#### PERFORMING ARTISTS:

**F.A.** Alvin Ailey. Afro-American dancer and choreographer. Took his group, the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre, on a successful European tour, won international fame.

James Brown. Afro-American singer. America's leading exponent of big-beat "soul" music, a highly personal blending of blues and gospel forms with a driving beat.

Godfrey Cambridge. Afro-American comedian and actor.

Vikki Carr. Mexican-American singer and actress; has made many television and personal appearances.

Diahann Carroll. Afro-American star of television series, *Julia*.

Bill Cosby. Afro-American comedian and actor. Co-star in television series *I Spy*, star of television series *The Bill Cosby Show*. The first Afro-American to win an "Emmy" award.

Henry Darrow. Puerto Rican actor who plays the part of Manolito on the television series, *High Chaparral*.

Sammy Davis, Jr. Afro-American singer, dancer, comedian, and actor. His autobiography, *Yes, I Can*, was a best seller. He starred in his own network television series.

José Feliciano. Blind Puerto Rican guitarist and singer.

*José Ferrer.* Puerto Rican actor, stage producer, and director. Received Academy Award for his acting in the title role of *Cyrano de Bergerac*.

*Lena Horne.* Afro-American singer, supper club entertainer, and actress.

*James Earl Jones.* One of the most prominent Afro-American actors in the U.S. today, having starred in a variety of Shakespearean roles as well as a number of contemporary, avant-garde theatrical productions.

*Charlie Mingus.* Afro-American who emerged from classical training to become one of jazz' most original bass players and composers.

*Sidney Poitier.* Afro-American actor. Starred on Broadway in the award-winning *Raisin in the Sun*, repeated this success in the movie version. Received an Academy Award for best actor in *Lilies of the Field*.

*Leontyne Price.* Afro-American Metropolitan Opera star. Has made many recordings of operas and operatic arias, as well as spirituals and Christmas carols.

*Diana Ross and the Supremes.* Afro-American vocal group. They have made personal appearances, television appearances, and are recording artists.

*Buffy St. Marie.* American Indian composer, folk singer, and recording artist.

*William Warfield.* Afro-American singer. Appears on the concert stage, and co-starred in *Porgy and Bess* on Broadway with his wife, Leontyne Price.

*André Watts.* Afro-American. One of America's most gifted pianists; has performed in Europe as well as in the United States.

*Flip Wilson.* Afro-American comedian and television entertainer.

*Nancy Wilson.* Afro-American singer from Columbus, Ohio. Television performer, recording artist, personal appearance artist.

#### F.A. PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS:

*Richmond Barthé.* Probably the best-known Afro-American sculptor in the United States today.

*John Biggers.* Afro-American painter, sculptor, printmaker, and teacher.

*Jacob Lawrence.* Generally considered the leading Afro-American painter in America today; has created several notable works dealing with episodes in Afro-American life and history.

*Geraldine McCullough.* Afro-American. One of the most promising new sculptors in America.

**P.E.** Afro-American Athletes of the 1960's. Black amateur and professional athletes have reached stardom in virtually all of the major sports engaged in by Americans and, in so doing, have created vast audiences of dedicated fans both at home and abroad. A few of the prominent Afro-American athletes are:

#### BASEBALL:

*Henry ("Hank") Aaron.* Holds the highest lifetime batting average of any player currently active in the major leagues; outstanding star of the Atlanta Braves.

*Roy Campanella.* Elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1969. Played with the Brooklyn Dodgers before being injured and forced into retirement.

*Frank Robinson.* Has been named "Rookie of the Year," "Most Valuable Player," and won the American League's Triple Crown. One of the key players in the 1966 World Series.

#### BASKETBALL:

*Kareem Abdul-Jabbar (Lew Alcindor).* Most sought-after high school basketball player during the 1960's. Presently at the University of California at Los Angeles.

#### FOOTBALL:

*Odell Barry.* Received "Most Valuable Player Award" from the Denver Broncos of the American Football League.

*Jim Brown.* Considered the greatest offensive back in the history of football. Currently a sports commentator beginning a movie career.

#### TRACK AND FIELD:

*Rafer Johnson.* Holds the Olympic record (1960) for points scored in the decathlon, considered to be the toughest test of all-around athletic ability in the world of sports.

#### BOXING:

*Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay).* World heavy-weight boxing champion in 1964.

#### TENNIS:

*Arthur Ashe.* Considered the most promising player in the world today by coach of the Davis Cup team.

#### American Indian Advancements

**B.S.**

Groundbreaking ceremonies for the new \$8 million Albuquerque Vocational Technical School for Indians were held on October 5, in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Remarks were delivered by Domingo Montoya, Chairman of the All Indian Pueblo Council.

American Indians from all parts of the United States gathered in Albuquerque, New Mexico, for the opening of the annual five day convention of the National Congress of American Indians on October 6.

**F.A.**

Dr. N. Scott Momaday, a Kiowa Indian, was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in literature for his book *House Made of Dawn*, a novel about the tribulations of an Indian Veteran of WW II.

Dr. Momaday also authored *The Way to Rainy Mountain*, a collection of Kiowa legends.

**1969** A special subcommittee on Indian Education made its report to the United States Senate expressing the desire of the Indian self-determinists for full control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) schools. They objected to the alleged practice of denying Indian children the right to study their own heritage and culture.

B.S.

There are 51,000 school-age Indian children attending BIA schools. The BIA spends only \$18 per year per child on textbooks and supplies compared to a national average of \$40 per child.

L.A.

B.S.

Indian spokesmen defined "Red Power" as an expression denoting self-determination and pride in Indian identity. Indian protest songs were popularized by Johnny Cash, a descendant of Cherokees; Floyd Westerman, a Sioux; and, Buffy Saint-Marie, a Cree. The writings of the young Sioux of Standing Rock, Vine Deloria, Jr., "Custer Died for Your Sins," and the militant nationalist speakers Clyde Warrior, Wallace "Mad Bear" Anderson, Hank Adams, Lehman Brightman and Tillie Walker were the sources of inspiration for the outburst of "Red Power."

B.S.

On November 20, an Indian activist group of 78 occupied Alcatraz Island. The Indians proclaimed Alcatraz to be Indian land under an old law that permitted certain tribes to reclaim land taken from them by the federal government when the government no longer needed it. The Indians stated that Alcatraz was an expression of self-determination, a community of, by, and for Indians.

B.S.

On many college campuses Indian students formed their own clubs, conducted seminars and conferences on the problems of Indians. They pressured administrators for the introduction of Indian studies and encouraged the formation of activist organizations such as the American Indian Movement (AIM) under the direction of Clyde Belle Court and Dennis Banks of Minneapolis, and the United Native Americans, Inc., led by Lehman Brightman in San Francisco. These organizations united to form the American Indians United (AIU), headed by Jess Six Killer, a member of the Chicago Police Department.

B.S.

L.A.

William Wells Brown's novel, *Clotel, or The President's Daughter* (London: Partridge and Oakey, 1853), was revived by J. Noel Heermance and published by Archon Books, Hamden, Connecticut. Brown, born a slave in Kentucky, escaped in 1834 with only the basic rudiments of reading and writing. He perfected his skills and produced several works of note. Besides his novel, he wrote several books of historical significance, among them *The Negro in the American Rebellion* (1867) and *The Rising Son* (1874).

B.S.

Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., appointed president of Michigan State University, became the first black

president of one of the nation's top ten colleges (enrollment - 44,000).

The Philadelphia Plan, ordered into effect by the United States Secretary of Labor, George Shultz, established guidelines for the hiring of minority-group members by six skilled craft unions working in Philadelphia on projects receiving federal funds.

John W. Porter was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Michigan (enrollment - 2,192,000).

Charles Evers, brother of slain civil rights worker Medgar Evers, was elected mayor of Fayette, Mississippi.

Many educational institutions across the country acceded to the demands of black students by hiring more black staff and faculty.

James Earl Ray pleaded guilty to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and was sentenced to 99 years in prison.

The Supreme Court in *Alexander v. Holmes City Board of Education* ruled unanimously that the thirty-three school districts in Mississippi must terminate their dual school systems "at once" and operate now and hereafter only unitary schools.

Robert E. Gonzales, Mexican-American, was appointed San Francisco County and City Supervisor - one of the most important and powerful positions in California county government.

Eugene Gonzales, Mexican-American, was appointed Associate Superintendent of Public Instruction and Chief, Division of Instruction, California State Department of Education.

## 1970

### UNITED STATES TOTAL POPULATION

203,211,926

N.S.

Blacks ..... 22,580,000

B.S.

Mexican-Americans ..... 4,533,000

Puerto Ricans ..... 1,430,000

Indians ..... 793,000

### Ohio Ethnic Origin Census Data (1970)

N.S.

Blacks ..... 970,477

Spanish Heritage ..... 129,995

Puerto Ricans ..... 20,272

Mexican-American ..... 26,795

Other (Cuban, So.

American, etc.) ..... 82,928

B.S.

Indian ..... 6,654

Japanese ..... 5,555

Chinese ..... 5,305

Filipino ..... 3,490

Other ..... 13,539

B.S.

The Supreme Court, in the case of *Williams v. Illinois*, ruled that poor persons may not be jailed for lack of money to pay fines, but that penalties must be meted equally without regard to a person's financial status.

P.E.

*Ali v. State Athletic Commission*. The Federal district court held that heavyweight champion Mu-



B.S. hammad Ali was a victim of discrimination when he was denied the right to box.

B.S. The Supreme Court overturned the draft evasion  
P.E. conviction of former heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay). Ali had objected to serving in the military because of his religious beliefs. The court returned Ali's right to earn his living in his chosen profession (boxing).

B.S. Supreme Court nominees Clement F. Haynesworth and G. Harrold Carswell were rejected by the Senate. The rejection of these two nominees was based partly on their civil rights views.

B.S. Ronald R. Davenport, a black lawyer, was appointed dean of Duquesne University Law School at the age of 34. He was president of the Pittsburgh Urban League and serves as an attorney for the Allegheny Housing Rehabilitation Corporation.

B.S. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., retired Air Force lieutenant general, was named to the new post of Civil Aviation Security in the United States Transportation Department.

B.S. Julian Nava, Mexican-American, was elected president of the Los Angeles City Board of Education. Prior to this position, Nava was a Fulbright lecturer for the Universidad de Valladolid, Spain; founding director, Great Lakes Colleges Association Center, Bogota, Colombia; and president, Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies. In addition, he is the author of *Mexican-Americans-Past, Present, and Future*.

B.S. Cesar Chavez, in behalf of the United Farm Workers Union (formerly United Farm Workers Organizing Committee), after more than 13 months of direct negotiations, signed agreements with 26 Delano (California) area growers.

B.S. The United States Senate voted 70 to 12 to return  
N.S. 48,000 acres of Carson National Forest in New Mexico to the Taos Pueblo Indians. The acreage included Blue Lake which is held sacred by the Taos.

B.S. The Congress of African People, which met in Atlanta, Georgia, attracted 2,700 delegates. The congress brought together many diverse groups of black leaders throughout the world who collectively devoted their time to planning strategy and discussing new directions in which to proceed as a black people. Hayward Henry, a Harvard University lecturer, and Richard Traylor were the key organizers of the congress.

B.S. The Voting Rights Act of 1965, scheduled to expire August 6, 1970, was extended for five years. The act extended its application to northern cities or counties where literacy tests were required. It further prohibited literacy tests as a qualification for voting in Presidential elections and lowered the voting age to 18 in federal, state, and local elections.

Campus Unrest. The "Orangeburg Massacre" took

B.S. place on February 8, 1968, when three black students were killed and 27 others wounded at South Carolina State College by police firing into what was reported to be a rioting crowd. Subsequent investigations by the state and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) officials revealed that all but two or three of the students had been shot from the rear or from the side—some in the back and in the soles of their feet. The incident was uncanny in its similarity to the shootings at Kent State University in Ohio, two years later.

On May 4, 1970, unknown members of the Ohio National Guard killed four white students and wounded nine others on the Kent State campus in Ohio as they demonstrated against the escalation of the war in Southeast Asia. *Litigation continues in an attempt to fix responsibility for the death of those students.*

The week following the Kent incident, two black students were shot during demonstrations on the Jackson State College campus in Mississippi. A special federal grand jury was impaneled to investigate the killings but was discharged after failing to return an indictment or submit any written findings.

B.S. President Nixon, in responding to the Indian members of the National Council on Indian Opportunity (NCIO), proclaimed in a special message to the Congress the executive branch of government's support for the Indian's right to self-determination. The native Americans have since asserted that this proclamation did little to change the conditions on the reservations or halt the policies of paternalism of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). One of the major positive changes resulted in the Zuni Indian tribe of New Mexico taking control of their own affairs by making a contract with the government to administer all of the programs formerly run for them by the BIA.

B.S. Black Appointees and Elected Officials in the Early 1970s. Social science scholars have labeled the political and civil rights gains of Black Americans in the 1960's and 1970's as the Second Reconstruction. The two periods (1868-1877 and 1960-1973) are compared in terms of court decisions, legislative acts and actual participation of blacks in the governing process.

One of the most impressive similarities cited was the number of black men and women holding elective offices. The early 1970's like the 1870's saw large numbers of black elected officials holding office. More than 2,600 blacks were elected to public office during 1970. Ohio, as did Alabama and Arkansas, elected eight black mayors.

A large part of the success of blacks at the polls during the elections of the early 1970's must be attributed to the A. Phillip Randolph Institute which conducted the black voter registration and "get out

the vote." campaigns for two years prior to the 1970 elections. This effort resulted in the election of the highest number of black officials since the First Reconstruction.

**1971 NATIONAL BLACK CAUCUS.** Thirteen black Democratic members of the United States House of Representatives made themselves visible as the National Black Caucus. This group sent 61 recommendations to President Nixon as suggestions to help solve the problems of minority groups in America. The Black Caucus was comprised of Representatives Parren J. Mitchell, Maryland; Charles B. Rangel, New York; William L. Clay, Missouri; Ronald V. Dellums, California; George W. Collins, Illinois; Louis Stokes, Ohio; Ralph H. Metcalfe, Sr., Illinois; John Conyers, Jr., Michigan; Walter Fauntroy, Washington, D.C.; Robert C. Nix, Pennsylvania; Charles C. Diggs, Michigan; Shirley Chisholm, New York; and Augustus F. Hawkins, California.

**B.S. N.S.** The Reverend Jesse Jackson amicably severed his relationship with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and organized Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity). PUSH reached "Nation Time Agreements" which assured black participation in more than \$100 million worth of employment opportunities.

**B.S.** Gilbert J. Chavez, Mexican-American, former deputy of Equal Employment Opportunity, executive director of a statewide migrant farm worker education program and director of head start for Maricopa County, Arizona, was appointed director of the Office for Spanish-Speaking American Affairs.

**P.E.** Lee "Buck" Trevino, Mexican-American professional golfer, won the 1971 British Open, Canadian Open and the United States Open. Also, he was chosen for the honor of "Golfer of the Year." In 1970 his winnings of \$157,037 made him the leading money winner on the golf circuit.

**B.S.** Los Angeles has more people of Mexican-American descent than any other city in North America except for Mexico City and Guadalajara.

**B.S.** Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm of New York declared her candidacy for the Democratic Party nomination for the Presidency of the United States.

**B.S.** Whitney Moore Young, Jr., former executive director of the National Urban League, died in Nigeria. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., succeeded him as the executive director of the Urban League, which has a membership enrollment that exceeds 500,000.

**B.S.** The Attica Prison episode, which resulted in 43 deaths, preceded similar episodes in prisons across the country. These events focused attention on the growing need for prison reforms and resulted in the formation of numerous commissions and investigative bodies to make recommendations.

Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong, the multi-talented

**F.A.** jazz musician, died in his sleep at his home in New York City at the age of 71.

**B.S.** Admiral Samuel L. Gravelly, Jr. a naval officer with 29 years of service, was appointed admiral and assumed command of a 20 ship flotilla of cruisers and destroyers, the largest force ever commanded by a black navy officer.

**B.S.** The Supreme Court in *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education* upheld the use of all conventional means to dismantle dual school systems and create unitary systems. Chief Justice Burger, writing for a unanimous Court, stated "... bus transportation has long been a part of all public educational systems and it is unlikely that truly effective remedy could be devised without continued reliance upon it." In other decisions, the court also struck down North Carolina and New York anti-busing statutes.

**P.E.** Joe Frazier won a unanimous 15-round decision over Muhammad Ali at Madison Square Garden in New York City to retain his heavyweight boxing title.

**1972 F.A.** BLACK BROADWAY PLAYS - Outstanding Broadway Play, "Don't Bother Me, I Can't Cope" by Micki Grant joins other hit Broadway plays written and/or performed by black artists:

Melvin Van Peebles, "Ain't Supposed to Die a Natural Death"; Ossie Davis (Cleavon Little, Melba Moore), "Purlie Victorious"; Lorraine Hansberry (Diana Sands, Sidney Poitier, Claudia McNeil), "Raisin in the Sun", Charles Gordone, "No Place to be Somebody"; Melvin Van Peebles, "Don't Play Us Cheap."

Many of these plays, which were performed across the country, thrilled audiences to an awareness of the talents and versatility of black artists in theatrical productions.

**F.A. L.A. B.S.** The Black Academy of Arts and Letters, founded in 1969, consisting of 68 fellows in the fields of music, painting, sculpture, literature, dance and scholarship, in continuing their practice of encouraging greater contributions and leadership in the arts, made the following awards:

1. The annual award for distinguished fiction went to novelist Ernest Gaines for *The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman*, an account of an ex-slave who lived for 100 years after emancipation.
2. Recipients of the Third Annual Letter were: Samuel Yette in non-fiction for *The Choice: The Issue of Black Survival in America*, and Michael Harper for his book of poems, *History in Your Own Heartbeat*.
3. The award in the category of scholarship went to Professor Chancellor Williams of Howard University for his book *The Destruction of Black Civilization*.

B.S. Mr. Richard Nixon attended the inauguration of Liberia's President William Tolbert. This visit marked the beginning of a good will tour to many West African countries.

B.S. The Black Muslims organization which had a national membership in excess of a quarter million, acquired a \$3 million Chicago Mosque with the aid of a loan from Libya. This acquisition, another of the growing number of temples in 27 states, has been widely cited for its beauty and architectural excellence.

The Black Muslims also operate more than 40 schools across the United States. Their economic ventures include activities in food, clothing, shelter, technology, and health.

F.A. Benjamin L. Hooks, a Memphis lawyer and Baptist minister, was the first black man appointed to the Federal Communications Commission.

B.S. The American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) United Farm Workers Union, led by Cesar Chavez, signed a contract on wages, sick pay, and holidays covering Florida citrus-fruit workers with a major fruit grower. The collective bargaining agreement was the first United Farm Workers Union (UFWU) contract in the southeast and the first in the Florida citrus-fruit industry.

B.S. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., former longtime Congressman from New York's Harlem, died April 4, in Miami, Florida.

B.S. The American Indian Movement, (AIM) led by Dennis Banks and Russell Means, occupied the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for a week protesting unfair land settlements and treaties with the United States government. After the raid on the BIA, President Nixon appointed a special interagency task force on Indian Affairs which allegedly never met.

B.S. Angela Davis, former professor of psychology at UCLA, was found not guilty of the charge of murder and conspiracy in connection with the shoot-out at the Marin County Court House in California. Freed after 16 months of imprisonment, Angela Davis, a self-expressed communist, expanded her activist role to focusing attention on prison conditions.

B.S. The National Black Political Convention held in Gary, Indiana, attracted over 8,000 black participants, of which 3,009 were delegates.

N.S. This convention grew out of an almost year-long series of meetings of black politicians and community leaders. The purpose of this conference was to formulate black strategy for the 1972 elections.

The outgrowth of this convention, chaired by Imanu Amiri Baraka (Le Roi Jones), was the presentation of the Black Political Agenda demanding:

- a) Congressional representation of blacks proportionately reflecting the black population;
- b) Free national health insurance and day care

centers;

- c) An increase in federal spending to combat organized crime and drug pushing; and,
- d) Guaranteed annual income of \$6,500 for a family of four compared to the present \$2,400 minimum.

In addition, it called for a permanent Black Political Assembly that would endorse candidates and conduct voter registration drives.

B.S. Theodore M. Berry, former city councilman for ten years and long-time public servant, was elected Cincinnati, Ohio's first black mayor.

B.S. Johnson Publishing Company, Inc., publishers of *Ebony*, *Jet*, *Black Stars*, and *Black World* magazines, officially opened their new corporate headquarters building on Michigan Avenue, Chicago's most important business thoroughfare.

The \$8 million Johnson Building overlooks Grant Park and commands a two-mile view of the skyscrapers, museums and pleasure boat marinas along the Lake Michigan shoreline. The building has 11 floors of individually decorated private offices and work areas; employee and guest dining facilities; a reception floor which can handle more than 1,000 persons for company affairs; conference rooms; a theater where movie previews can be held for editors; picturephones in top management offices and a penthouse Executive Suite. The building also houses the world's largest and most representative corporate collection of black artists' work, valued at \$250,000.

The building is the fifth home for Johnson Publishing Company, which was founded in 1942 by John H. Johnson, its president and the editor-publisher of its magazines which are now circulated throughout the United States and in 40 other countries around the world. *Ebony* has a paid circulation of 1,300,000 and a monthly readership of some five million. *Jet*, the popular black newsmagazine, sells more than 600,000 copies each week. *Black Stars*, an entertainment magazine, has a monthly circulation of 200,000; and *Black World*, which features black essayists, critics and poets, is a monthly with 100,000 circulation.

The Johnson Publishing Company employs over 300 persons. There are branch offices in New York, Washington, D.C., and Los Angeles.

John W. Moutoussamy, black architect of Chicago architectural firm Dubin, Dubin, Black & Moutoussamy, assisted in designing the exterior of the building.

B.S. The Brownsville incident decision, which resulted in the dishonorable discharge of 167 black soldiers in 1906, was reversed as a result of the investigative legal work of Congressman Augustus Hawkins.

B.S. June, 1972, United States District Court Judge John P. Fullam ordered Philadelphia authorities to



hire one black officer for each two white police officers hired in order to correct racial imbalance. The court order ended a two-year legal battle initiated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) against discrimination by the Philadelphia Police Department.

**B.S.** **The Watergate Burglary.** Frank Wills, a black security guard at the Watergate apartment complex in Washington, D.C. (also offices of the National Democratic Committee Headquarters), discovered five men who had broken into the National Democratic Committee's headquarters on the evening of June 17. This disclosure led to the passage of a Senate resolution which established a Senate committee to investigate the burglary. Among the senators investigating this infamous and pervasive political scandal was Joseph M. Montoya, United States Senator of Mexican-American descent from New Mexico.

**B.S.** **Tuskegee Syphilis Study** — The Tuskegee Study of 1932 (by Tuskegee, Alabama's health service officials) involving 600 Alabama black men was uncovered by Jean Heller, an Associated Press correspondent. The U.S. Public Health Service conducted the study on the possible effects of syphilis by using 400 black men with syphilis who were untreated after the cure was known. The other 200 men, who had no syphilis, were monitored as a control group. Congress vowed to take necessary steps to prevent similar inhumane practices.

**B.S.** **The fourth annual Black Expo** was held in Chicago, September 27-30, under the auspices of Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity). The exposition of black business and cultural efforts drew over 700,000 visitors and grossed about \$500,000. Some companies, black and white, participated.

**B.S.** **The Nation Mourned.** Among outstanding personalities which death claimed in 1972 were: Mahalia Jackson, a renowned gospel singer; Jackie Robinson, the first black man to be admitted to a major baseball league (Brooklyn Dodgers); and Roberto Clemente, Puerto Rican, professional baseball player for the Pittsburgh Pirates.

**1973** **REPRESENTATIVE ANDREW JACOBS, JR.,** **B.S.** Democrat of Indiana, as a member of the House select committee, probed the Adam Clayton Powell records and published *The Powell Affair-Freedom Minus One*, a day-by-day account of what happened inside the committee sessions and on the floor of the House.

**B.S.** **Dr. Samuel C. Adams, Jr.,** one of the pioneer blacks in the diplomatic field, was in charge of dispensing \$173 million in funds to African countries, as assistant administrator of the Agency for International Development.

**B.S.** **Professor Norman E. Hodges** of the History Department of Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, New

York, researched a serious case of mass punishment of black soldiers. Sixty-four members of the all black Twenty-Fourth Infantry were court-martialed in Houston, Texas, on November 1, 1917, accused of killing several white persons. A mass murder trial sentenced 13 of the men to death by hanging and 41 to life imprisonment. Hodges requested Representative Augustus Hawkins to research the case to clear the soldiers' reputations.

**B.S.** On the fifth anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, assassination (April 4, 1968), demonstrations and vigils were conducted in cities across the nation to keep his dream of equality for black Americans alive. Civil rights leaders used the occasion to launch massive assaults against cutbacks in federal programs serving poor and middle income families.

**B.S.** **Paul Robeson,** retired actor-singer, Phi Beta Kappa, was honored by the German Democratic Republic on his 75th birthday with the naming of one of its public schools for him. Rutgers University gave him an honorary doctorate degree for his accomplishments in the arts.

**L.A.** **Novelist John Williams,** author of the best seller *The Man Who Cried I Am* and member of the faculty of Sarah Lawrence College, was named "distinguished professor" to serve at La Guardia Community College in Long Island City, New York.

**B.S.** **Former Black POW.** Colonel Fred V. Cherry, a 45-year-old fighter pilot shot down over Hanoi in 1965, was released after seven and a half years of imprisonment in a North Vietnam prison camp.

**B.S.** **Alex Armendarces,** chairman of the Spanish Committee to Reelect President Nixon, was named new director of the \$1.2 billion Commerce Department's Office of Minority Business Enterprise.

**B.S.** **Mexican-American Children.** Ninety-five percent of 300,000 United States agricultural workers under 17 years of age were Mexicans and Chicanos. The average family income was found to be \$3,019. All children, it is asserted, had to work to assist the family in achieving that income. Studies revealed the need for greatly increased educational opportunities and more vigilant enforcement of child labor laws.

**B.S.** **Eleanor Holmes Norton,** chairman of the New York City Commission on Human Rights, was the first to demand consideration for thousands of Vietnam veterans who returned to find no employment or who had limited educational opportunities.

**L.A.** **John H. Johnson,** publisher of *Jet* and *Ebony* magazines and president of the Johnson Publishing Company, was the recipient of the Missouri Honor Awards for distinguished service in journalism at the University of Missouri during the school's 64th Journalism Week banquet.

Bennie G. Thompson, a social worker, was elected mayor of Bolton, Mississippi, where eight years ago no blacks were registered to vote.

B.S. Cleveland Municipal Judge Sara J. Harper became the first female judge in the history of the United States Marine Corps. Judge Harper, a major in the Marine reserves, will spend 15 days a year with the Marines.

B.S. Former Black Panther Party Chairman Bobby Seale amassed an impressive 43,719 votes as he was defeated in the run-off election for mayor of Oakland, California.

B.S. George W. Haley, a former member of the Kansas State Senate and chief counsel of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, was named an assistant director of the United States Information Agency in Washington, D.C. His major responsibility was directing the agency's office of Equal Employment Opportunity, and advising on information matters affecting Africa and other continents.

B.S. About 200 Sioux Indians and militant leaders of AIM staged a dramatic siege of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, the site of the last tragic Indian massacre of 1890 where some 300 elderly men, women and children were killed by the United States Calvary.

The protestors held 11 hostages of the Oglala Sioux Pine Ridge Reservation and demanded an immediate investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and of past Indian treaties with the United States Government. They called for the ouster of the Pine Ridge tribal council president, Richard Wilson.

United States marshals sealed off all roads leading into Wounded Knee, but the Indians fired on passing cars, low-flying planes and exchanged shots with the Federal officers.

The lack of food, a tentative agreement with Federal officials and a complex series of other events ended the siege after 70 days.

Russell Means, the American Indian Movement (AIM) leader, was arrested and indicted on 11 counts of various charges in connection with the takeover of Wounded Knee.

B.S. The administration officially rejected the 20 demands submitted by the Trail of Broken Promises, a group of militant Indians who occupied the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington for one week in November, 1972. A spokesman for the United States government stated that the demands were either unacceptable or had already been met.

B.S. In the entire United States, only three institutions of higher education were run for Indians by Indians. Navajo Community College in Chinle, Arizona, was founded in 1968. Lakota was founded in 1969 and is named after one of the Sioux languages. Sinte Gleska (Sioux name for Spotted Tail, one of the last great chiefs) was founded in 1970.

B.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC). Native Americans stated that the FTC held up the release of a study that accused the Bureau of Indian Affairs of ignoring deceptive sales practices by trading posts on Indian reservations. More than 80 percent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' licensed owners of food stores and gas stations, were said to be guilty of truth in lending violations.

B.S. Herman Badillo, Puerto Rican New York City Representative in the 92nd Congress was defeated in the run-off primary for the Democratic mayoral nomination.

P.E. Roberto Clemente was named to the Baseball Hall of Fame.

B.S. N.S. A busing desegregation plan involving 33,000 students was implemented in Prince George County, Maryland. The plan had been ordered by United States District Judge Frank A. Kaufman and upheld by the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

B.S. The United States Supreme Court upheld a desegregation plan as ordered by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. Some 13,000 of Memphis' 139,000 pupils in public schools were to be bused in order to cut in half the number of students in all black schools.

B.S. Court Decision. The Supreme Court for the first time since 1954 failed to act in favor of suits advancing public school integration. Justice Lewis Powell disqualified himself as a former member of the Richmond School Board and the remaining Justices split four-four on the controversial issue involved in the 1972 federal court order requiring the merger of the predominantly black city school system of Richmond, Virginia, and 11 mainly white suburban school districts.

F.A. Clara Ward, noted black gospel singer, succumbed.

B.S. The U.S.S. Jesse L. Brown, a 4,200-ton destroyer escort, was christened at the Boston Naval shipyard. The Brown was named in honor of the first black naval flier to lose his life in the Korean War.

B.S. Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., president of Michigan State University, was elected to the board of directors of the Ford Motor Company.

B.S. The United States Commission on Civil Rights charged in the fourth of a series of reports to congress that most federal agencies were failing to enforce adequately the nation's civil rights laws and lacked commitment to change the situation.

B.S. N.S. Twenty-five black mayors met in Fayette, Mississippi, and called for a "White House audience with President Nixon to discuss the impact of administration budget cuts on federal programs."

B.S. The National Black Assembly met in Detroit and set up the first practical programs aimed at the group's objective of greater black political power.

The assembly agreed to set up a series of model workshops in 10 cities as the beginning of a national network.

**B.S.** **N.S.** *Andrew F. Brimmer*, member of the Federal Reserve Board, stated that the income for blacks grew to a record \$51 billion in 1972, up from \$46 billion in 1971 and increasing the black proportion of total income from 6.6 percent to 6.7 percent. Blacks were 11.3 percent of the total population.

**B.S.** **N.S.** *Herman E. Fauntleroy* was elected Mayor of Petersburg, Virginia, (June 12) a town with a 53 percent white population.

**B.S.** **South Africa.** Pressure from civil rights groups, labor unions, churchmen and congressmen has resulted in substantially increased wages, fringe benefits and educational opportunities for black South Africans. South African laws limit wages that can be paid to blacks. Polaroid, International Business Machines (IBM), Pepsi, General Motors (GM), and Ford are among the 18 companies that have responded to the United States State Department's Fair Employment Guidelines for companies operating in South Africa.

**B.S.** *Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy*, successor to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., resigned as president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). However, as a result of a vote of confidence from the membership, Reverend Abernathy remained as head of SCLC.

**F.A.** *Duke Ellington* received French Legion of Honor Medal, the first awarded to any jazz musician.

**B.S.** **N.S.** *The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)* filed suit on behalf of Nial Ruth Cox, a nurse's aide 26 years of age, who was sterilized in North Carolina in 1965. Miss Cox's mother was persuaded that the results of the operation would be temporary. An investigation into the whole area of public financing of sterilization was launched by federal officials.

**B.S.** **The Independence of a Black Nation.** July 10 marked the Independence of the Commonwealth of the Bahama Islands, the fifth British territory in the Caribbean to gain its independence since 1962. This independent nation stretches from the coast of Florida (United States) to the northeastern tip of Cuba. It is a chain of over 700 islands, 29 populated, with a total land area of 4,404 square miles. The nation's population is estimated at 200,000 or 85 percent black.

The prime minister of the Bahamas, Lynden O. Pindling, a University of London educated lawyer, is a member of the Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), one of the two parties in Parliament. The other party is the Free National Movement (FNM).

The principal products of this newly independent nation are tourism and rum. In 1971, tourism totaled almost \$288 million in monetary gains. Tourism pro-

vides 50 percent of the government's revenue, and accounts for about 70 percent of the gross national product.

#### **Hollywood Aims For Afro-American Market**

*Cotton Comes To Harlem* (1970), written by Chester Himes and Ossie Davis, which grossed over \$9 million, opened the door to a profitable black film market. Other such movies followed.

*Buck and the Preacher*, directed by Harry Belafonte and Sidney Poitier, grossed over \$9 million; *Melinda*, written by Lonne Elder III, grossed over \$5 million; *Super Fly*, grossed \$11 million after two months of showing; and *Come Back Charleston Blue*, box office gross exceeded \$7 million.

Irrespective of negative or positive opinions of the worth of black movies, the black film industry gave rise to increased participation and economic gain of black artists in areas such as production, technology, direction, and performance.

#### **B.S.** **Partial List of Minority Members in Key Public Service Positions (1970-'73)**

*Arthur Fletcher*, labor aide.

*Stanley Scott*, special assistant to the President.

*Walter Washington*, mayor, Washington, D.C.

*Robert McClotten*, special assistant to Secretary of Labor.

*C. Clyde Ferguson*, deputy assistant Secretary of State for Africa.

*W. Beverly Carter*, ambassador to Tanzania.

*Terence Todman*, ambassador to Guinea.

*Frank A. DeCosta, Jr.*, assistant to the Vice-President of the U.S. for Administration.

*Benjamin Hooks*, commissioner, Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

*Samuel Adams*, agency for International Development for Africa.

*Samuel Jackson*, assistant secretary, Housing, Urban Development (HUD).

*William H. Brown, III*, chairman, Equal Employment Opportunities Committee (EEOC).

*James Farmer*, assistant secretary, Health, Education and Welfare (HEW).

*James Baker*, commercial-economic section United States Embassy, South Africa.

*John Wilks*, deputy assistant Secretary of Labor.

*Gloria A. Toote*, assistant secretary of Equal Opportunity Department of Housing, Urban Development (HUD).

*Phil Sanchez*, director of Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

*Elizabeth D. Koontz*, director of the Women's Bureau in the Department of Labor.

*Jose Toledo*, United States District Court Judge.

*Horatio Rivero, Jr.*, ambassador to Spain.

*Rodolfo Montejano*, commissioner of the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)



*Hijinio Costales*, director of Spanish-Speaking Programs at the Civil Service Commission.

*Romona Banuelos*, United States Secretary of Treasury.

*Helen Scheirberk* (a Lumbie Indian), director of Indian Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW).

*Raymond Carrasco*, deputy director, Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs.

*Francis Vincent Ortiz, Jr.*, 1970 deputy chief of Mexican-American Embassy, Montevideo, Uruguay.

#### MILITARY

*Daniel (Chappie) James*, lieutenant general, United States Air Force (USAF).

*Julius Becton, Jr.*, brigadier general, United States Army.

*Harry W. Brooks*, brigadier general, United States Army.

*George M. Shuffer, Jr.*, brigadier general, United States Army.

*Edward Greer*, brigadier general, United States Army.

*Arthur Gregg, Jr.*, brigadier general, United States Army.

*Robert Duncan*, Military Court of Appeals Judge.

*Samuel L. Gravely, Jr.*, admiral, United States Navy (USN).

*James E. Jackson*, assistant secretary of the Navy for Manpower and Reserve Affairs.

*Salvadore Felicies*, major general, United States Air Force (USAF).

#### Black Mayors

Two southern capital cities elected black mayors. **Maynard H. Jackson**, moved from vice-mayor to mayor of Atlanta, Georgia. Atlanta and its metropolitan area has a total population in excess of 1½ million people. The inauguration of Mayor Jackson included the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra with Matiwilda Dobbs, Maynard's aunt, an opera star who returned from Stockholm, Sweden, for the event.

**Clarence Lightner** of Raleigh, North Carolina (with a population that is made up of a majority of whites) was elected to serve as mayor of Raleigh, a major southern city.

Former State Senator **Coleman A. Young** of Detroit, the nation's fifth largest city with a population of 1½ million people, was elected mayor by a narrow margin over the white opponent, the former police commissioner. Detroit is one of the cities leading the country in establishing an urban home-steading program designed to offer poor city dwellers an opportunity to buy abandoned homes for one dollar if they consent to repair and live in them.

In Los Angeles, **Mayor Tom Bradley** heads the government for some 3 million citizens with more than 7 million persons in the metropolitan area.

The Southern Governors' Conference meeting in Point Clear, Alabama, elected Virgin Islands Governor **Melvin H. Evans** (a black) as chairman. Evans succeeded Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama.

**Representative Yvonne B. Burke**, black Congresswoman of Los Angeles, California, has the distinction of being the first U.S. Congresswoman to give birth to a child, Autumn Roxanne, November 23, 1973, while serving as a member of Congress.

**Mrs. Cardiss Collins** of Illinois increased the number of black women in the House of Representatives to four.

**Four "Brownsville" widows found in Congressional probe** of black GI's involved in the infamous Brownsville Raid 68 years ago were located by the staff of California Representative **Augustus F. Hawkins**, the author of legislation providing for a cash settlement of \$25,000 for GI survivors and \$10,000 to their unmarried widows. The four widows are in their eighties.

**B.S.** BIA job ruling blocked — **Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall** stayed a lower court ruling which had nullified employment preference for Indians in the BIA. A federal district court in Albuquerque, New Mexico had ruled June 1, that the policy violated U.S. Civil Rights Laws.

**B.S.** Rights unit formed — The Justice Department announced August 13th the creation of an Office of Indian Rights within the department's Civil Rights Division. Department officials said there had been reluctance to establish offices based on "racial categories," but it was decided that Indian rights were a "special area of law" because of the complexity of federal treaties with them.

**B.S.** Indians, largely the Chippewas, form the second significant majority in the state of Minnesota. The 23,000 to 4,000,000 Indians are developing a logging industry, a sawmill and a small fish cannery. The tribe at Grand Portage Reservation in northeast Minnesota plan to construct a resort complex.

#### Death Claims

**B.S.** **Dr. George Wiley**, 42, black welfare rights leader who gave up an academic career as a professor at Syracuse University in organic chemistry for a life of social action. He founded the National Welfare Rights Organization after resigning as national director of C.O.R.E.

**F.A.** **Albert Nicholas**, 73, one of the last and best Creole style clarinetists from the early days of New Orleans. Played with the Louis Armstrong band. Edward "Kid" Ory another jazz man and composer died in January. These men mark the passing of an era that gave birth to one of the few forms of truly American music.

**F.A.** **Diana Sands**, 39, black actress who won acclaim for her stage role in "A Raisin in the Sun" (1959)

died in New York City. Miss Sands received a Tony Nomination in 1964 for "*Blues for Mr. Charlie*," and won an Emmy Award for the best single performance by a television actress in "*Eastside Westside*."

P.E. **Abebe Bikila**, 40, Ethiopian who became the first black African to win an Olympic Gold Medal. Bikila ran the marathon in his bare feet in Rome in 1960. He is the only athlete to win the event twice in a row.

B.S. **Dr. Arthur C. Logan**, 64, civil rights leader, National Urban League and former director of N.Y.C. Har-You Act, a fore-runner of National Poverty Programs. Physician to both Martin Luther King and Duke Ellington. One of the first black graduates of Columbia University Medical School.

B.S. **Dr. Marcus Foster**, 50 year old black superintendent of the Oakland, California public schools, an innovative and respected educator who left the Philadelphia school system in 1970 to take over the troubled Oakland schools. Dr. Foster rejected the proposal for police patrols, instead he adopted a voluntary photo identification system. He was assassinated by a terrorist group called the Symbionese in November as he left a local board of education meeting.

F.A. On July 3, the **Smithsonian Institute** opened a show titled "*The Black Presence in the Era of the American Revolution*," which featured more than 250 portraits, letters, memos, records, and historical items concerning the role of blacks in the 18th century fight for freedom. Washington, D.C., Mayor Walter Washington officially launched the unique exhibit, the first ever presented by the Smithsonian Institute, to factually portray black participation in American history.

F.A. **Artist Edward Carr** of Black Light, portrays a slice of black life style in the comic strip, "Butter and Boop." The Black Light Company grew out of an experimental summer project developing television cartoons. Carr joined the project in 1968 after receiving his degree in art. Louis Slaughter is president of the company and the comic strip appears in 30 newspapers across the nation.

F.A. "*A Raisin in the Sun*" opened as a musical on Broadway entitled "*Raisin*."

F.A. **Elijah Pierce**, 82-year-old Columbus, Ohio wood-carver and barber by trade, exhibited his artistic talents at the Columbus Museum of Art in December. The intricate art of chiseling a theme on a flat surface of wood created considerable interest in the career of the artist who had never received any recognition for his work until recently. Many of his subjects were religious, but Pierce demonstrated his alertness of current events which included the timely subjects of civil rights and Watergate.

B.S. **U.S. Census Bureau Report**—"The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population in the United

States, 1972," based on research conducted on 50,000 families disclose black family income is declining in relation to white family income. Non-white families earn \$7,100, approximately 62% of that earned by white families. Ratio has dropped two percentage points in the past two years. Blacks earn less than other non-white families. Black poverty is increasing.

B.S. An estimated 75,000 illegal Mexican aliens (Rojados) are now a part of Chicago's 300,000 Latin population. Authorities believe a new "underground railroad" now assists Mexican aliens toward the industrial cities of the midwest rather than the agricultural southwestern area. Immigration officials seem to be at a loss to stop this burgeoning network.

In March, 1974, a Federal grand jury in Cleveland, Ohio, indicted eight former members of the Ohio National Guard in connection with the May 4, 1970, shootings on the Kent State University campus during a protest rally over U.S. military involvement in Cambodia. The guardsmen were technically charged with violating the civil rights of the students.

B.S. **Segregation in Private Schools**—Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr., ruled that private schools cannot practice racial discrimination in a case brought by Sandra McCrary, (black) and Margaret Gonzales, mothers of two children who had been rejected by local private schools. Judge Bryan cited the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1866 which states that all persons shall have the same right to make and enforce contracts as is enjoyed by whites. The ruling was appealed by the Southern Independent Schools Association.

The Second Annual Puerto Rican Cultural Festival was held in Perth Amboy, New Jersey on September 30, at A. G. Waters Stadium. It was sponsored by the United Railroad Brotherhood, local, civic, cultural and social organizations.

Operation Push's 1973 Black Expo, an international black cultural and business exposition, opened in Chicago's International Amphitheater on September 19. The theme was: "Save the Black Colleges"; attendance exceeded a half million people.

Acting on behalf of 600 original participants in the ill-fated Tuskegee, Alabama, syphilis experiment, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund filed a \$1.8 million class action suit against a dozen public agencies and their officials.

**The National Black Feminist Organization** was formed in New York City. One of the group's purposes was to aid in the identification of the "true" role of black women in society. New York City's Human Rights Commissioner Eleanor Holmes Norton is one of the founders. Chapters of the organization have been formed in several cities including Chicago, Cleveland and San Francisco.

B.S. The First Pan-African Youth Festival was held with more than 8,000 blacks participating in seminars

and cultural exchanges from 38 countries.

B.S.

**John E. Scales**, black labor leader of Columbus, Ohio, rescued the almost bankrupt Labor International Union of North America Local 423 and made history. The Scales Union Hall is a monument acknowledging the dynamic leadership of John Scales. The graceful structure of the modern building located on Alum Creek Drive is in recognition of his determined efforts to make the organization successful. He has incorporated many innovative services for the welfare of the members. Legal services are available to each member as well as a Christmas Savings program. Counselors are available to serve members on pension and insurance rights. Scales came up through the ranks and knows the needs of black construction workers. Black citizens of the community find the beautiful union headquarters open to organizations for both private and public affairs.

B.S.

**Mrs. Barbara Sizemore**, a black educator with 26 years of experience was selected from the ninety-eight applicants for the position of superintendent of the nation's twelfth largest school district. The Washington, D.C., school system has a student population in excess of 137,000, and is nearly 96% black. Mrs. Sizemore served in the Chicago Public Schools as a teacher, principal, and administrator. Her literary credits include a black perspective in such publications as: *"Education for Liberation," "Community Power and Education,"* and *"I Dig Your Thing But It Ain't In My Bag: White Values in Black Education"*. Mrs. Sizemore states that she is a firm believer in the community control or neighborhood coalitions of parents, teachers, administrators, community leaders and students determining the major policies of the curriculum.

L.A.

The **National Black Network**, the nation's first black-owned and operated radio news network began operations July 2 with hourly news fed to 40 affiliated stations. The network, based in New York City, provides news reports of interest to black listeners daily.

**John H. Johnson**, owner of the Chicago based Johnson Publishing Company, WJPC-Radio, and Supreme Beauty Products was elected to the board of directors of the Zenith Radio Corporation. John-

son also serves on the board of Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation and the Arthur D. Little, Inc. Additionally he serves as chief executive officer of the Supreme Life Insurance Company of America.

Winner of the American Federation of Teachers Annual civil rights award is A. P. Randolph, 84-year-old civil rights and black union movement leader.

B.S.

Judge **Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.**, a partner in one of New York City's largest law firms is a former judge of New York State's Court of General Sessions. He is the founder and director of New York's Freedom National Bank, and is currently a director of Prudential Life Insurance Company. He served as General Counsel of the Treasury Department from 1970 to 1973. The law firm of Battle, Fowler, Lidstone, Jaffin, Pierce and Kleel employs 900 attorneys and is the second largest legal firm in the United States.

P.E.

Atlanta Braves outfielder, **Henry "Hank" Aaron** ended the 1973 season with 713 career home runs, one short of Babe Ruth's record. On April 8, 1974, in the Atlanta Stadium, Aaron topped Ruth's 714 record by scoring his 715th home run. Aaron, received a standing ovation from the record-breaking crowd attending Atlanta's first home game in the 1974 season.

**Wilt Chamberlain** signed a three year \$600,000 per year contract to coach and play for San Diego Conquistadors, American Basketball Association.

Black grid manager **Louis Lee** became the first manager of a professional football team in Detroit.

**Willie Mays**, 42, announced the end of his glittering twenty-two year baseball career at the end of the 1973 baseball season with a total of 660 home runs.

**O. J. Simpson** set a National Football rushing record by going over 2,000 yards in one season.

**African Relief Fund**—The national office of operation PUSH initiated the drive to give financial, medical and food support to those African countries in the Sahelian Region who suffered from an unprecedented drought over the last five years. The drought is believed to be the worst catastrophe in the history of the world. Columbus, Ohio, disc jockeys, **Les Brown** and **Michael Reeves**, of WVKO radio, started the drive locally with the assistance of area churches and businessmen. Columbus' contribution in excess of \$50,000 was the highest amount raised by a city in the nation.



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| Norway                               | 29   | 1      | Orators                                 |      |        |                                         | 7    | 2      |
| Novelists                            | 9    | 2      | (see Lecturers)                         |      |        |                                         | 11   | 2      |
|                                      | 15   | 1      | Oregon                                  | 6    | 2      |                                         | 14   | 1-2    |
|                                      | 16   | 1-2    |                                         | 10   | 1      |                                         | 16   | 1      |
|                                      | 19   | 2      | Organization for African Unity          | 35   | 2      | Philadelphia Plan                       | 38   | 2      |
|                                      | 22   | 1      | Organization of African States (OAS)    | 24   | 2      | Phillips, Channing                      | 41   | 2      |
|                                      | 39   | 1-2    |                                         | 36   | 1      | Phoenix, Arizona                        | 37   | 2      |
| Nowell, Mel                          | 29   | 1      | Organization of African Unity           | 33   | 2      | Photographers                           | 24   | 1      |
| Nuffo de Olana                       |      |        | Ortiz, Francis V. Jr.                   | 48   | 1      |                                         | 39   | 2      |
| see Nefio le Olaná                   |      |        | Ory, Edward "Kid"                       | 48   | 2      | Phylon                                  | 18   | 2      |
| Nurses                               | 10   | 2      | Osages, The                             | 39   | 2      | Physicians                              | 11   | 1      |
|                                      | 15   | 2      | Oscar                                   |      |        |                                         | 13   | 1-2    |
|                                      | 34   | 1      | (see Academy Award)                     |      |        |                                         | 15   | 2      |
| Nursing schools                      | 15   | 2      | Osceola                                 | 8    | 2      |                                         | 20   | 1      |
|                                      |      |        | Othello                                 | 8    | 2      |                                         | 22   | 1      |
|                                      |      |        |                                         | 20   | 1      |                                         | 24   | 2      |
| Oak and Ivy, a collection of poems   | 16   | 2      |                                         | 23   | 2      |                                         | 25   | 1      |
| Oakland, California                  | 38   | 1      | Ottawa                                  | 4    | 1      |                                         | 34   | 1      |
|                                      | 49   | 1      |                                         | 6    | 1      | Piankashaw                              | 6    | 1      |
| Oberlin College                      | 8    | 2      | "Outside agitator"                      | 30   | 2      | Piankhi                                 | 1    | 1      |
|                                      | 14   | 2      | Oxen                                    | 1    | 1      | Piano                                   | 9    | 1      |
|                                      | 17   | 1      |                                         |      |        | Picketing                               | 21   | 1-2    |
| Oberlin, Ohio                        | 14   | 2      |                                         |      |        |                                         | 26   | 1      |
|                                      | 16   | 2      | Pacifists                               | 28   | 2      |                                         | 28   | 1      |
| Octavius Marcus                      | 1    | 1      | Painters                                | 40   | 1      | Pierce, Elijah                          | 49   | 1      |
| Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) | 36   | 1      | Paestine                                | 24   | 1      | Pierce, Samuel R.                       | 50   | 2      |
| Office of Indian Rights              | 48   | 2      | Pamunkys                                | 7    | 1      | Pilgrims                                | 3    | 1      |
| Office of Production Management      | 33   | 2      | Pan-African Youth Festival              | 49   | 2      | Pimas                                   | 23   | 1      |
| Ohio                                 | 4    | 1      | Panama                                  | 2    | 2      | Pinchback, P.B.S.                       | 12   | 1      |
|                                      | 6    | 1-2    | Pan, evaporating                        | 10   | 1      | Pindling, Lynden O.                     | 47   | 1      |
|                                      | 7    | 1-2    | Pantomimists                            | 20   | 1      | Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania                | 13   | 1      |
|                                      | 9    | 1      | Paris, France                           | 10   | 1      | Plutes                                  | 4    | 1      |
|                                      | 11   | 1-2    |                                         | 19   | 1      | Plains tribes                           | 13   | 2      |
|                                      | 13   | 1      |                                         | 37   | 1      | Planters                                | 7    | 1      |
|                                      | 14   | 2      | Paris Peace Conference                  | 19   | 1      | Plessy V. Ferguson                      | 15   | 2      |
|                                      | 15   | 1-2    | Park, Mungo                             | 6    | 2      |                                         | 25   | 2      |
|                                      | 16   | 1-2    | Parks, Gordon                           | 39   | 2      | Plymouth                                | 3    | 1      |
|                                      | 17   | 1      | Parks, Rosa                             | 27   | 2      | "Poem to Earl of Dartmouth"             | 4    | 2      |
|                                      | 20   | 1      | Parsons, James B.                       | 29   | 1      | Poems on various subjects,              |      |        |
|                                      | 21   | 2      | Patents                                 | 9    | 1      | religious and moral                     | 4    | 2      |
|                                      | 23   | 2      |                                         | 13   | 2      | Poets and poetry                        | 4    | 2      |
|                                      | 25   | 1      | Pathology                               | 22   | 1      |                                         | 6    | 2      |
|                                      | 29   | 1-2    | Payne Theological Seminary              | 37   | 1      |                                         | 8    | 2      |
|                                      | 33   | 1      | Peake, George                           | 7    | 1      |                                         | 16   | 1-2    |
|                                      | 34   | 1      | Pearl Harbor                            | 22   | 2      |                                         | 19   | 1-2    |
|                                      | 37   | 1-2    | Peary, Commander Robert E.              | 17   | 1      |                                         | 24   | 1      |
|                                      | 38   | 1      | Peary Expedition                        | 17   | 1      | Poitier, Sidney                         | 39   | 2      |
|                                      | 40   | 1      | Peithmann, Irvin M.                     | 14   | 1      |                                         | 27   | 2      |
| Ohio Ethnic Origin Census Data 1970  | 41   | 2      | Pennsylvania                            | 3    | 2      |                                         | 40   | 1      |
| Ohio General Assembly                | 13   | 1      |                                         | 5    | 1-2    |                                         | 43   | 2      |
|                                      | 14   | 2      |                                         | 10   | 2      |                                         | 47   | 2      |
|                                      | 29   | 2      |                                         | 11   | 2      | Police                                  | 11   | 2      |
|                                      | 37   | 2      |                                         | 13   | 1      |                                         | 28   | 2      |
| Ohio National Guard                  | 42   | 2      |                                         | 14   | 2      |                                         | 30   | 1-2    |
|                                      | 49   | 2      |                                         | 15   | 2      |                                         | 45   | 1      |
| Oklahoma                             | 8    | 1      |                                         | 23   | 1      | Political action (see also              |      |        |
|                                      | 20   | 1      |                                         | 29   | 1      | Strikes; Boycotts; Picketing)           | 8    | 2      |
|                                      | 39   | 1      |                                         | 37   | 2      |                                         | 9    | 1-2    |
| Oliver, King                         | 19   | 2      |                                         | 38   | 2      |                                         | 15   | 2      |
| Olmec (Middle American Indians)      | 1    | 1      | Pennsylvania Railroad                   | 29   | 2      |                                         | 20   | 2      |
| Olympic Record                       | 40   | 2      | Pennsylvania, University of             | 18   | 1      |                                         | 24   | 2      |
| Omaha, Nebraska                      | 17   | 1      | People's Poverty Board                  | 38   | 1      |                                         | 25   | 1      |
|                                      | 33   | 1      | People United to Save Humanity          |      |        |                                         | 29   | 1-2    |
| Omnibus Crime Control and            |      |        | (P.U.S.H.)                              | 45   | 1      | Poll tax                                | 32   | 2      |
| Safe Streets Act                     | 30   | 1      |                                         | 49   | 2      |                                         | 15   | 1      |
| O'Neill, Eugene                      | 20   | 1      | Perry, Captain                          | 7    | 2      |                                         | 16   | 1      |
|                                      | 23   | 2      | Petitions for equal treatment under law |      |        |                                         | 32   | 2      |
| On-the-Job Training (OJT)            | 36   | 1      | by blacks                               | 6    | 2      | Pontiac                                 | 4    | 1      |
| One Year Later                       | 26   | 2      | Petitions for freedom by blacks         |      |        | Poor, Coalition of                      | 38   | 1-2    |
| Ontario                              | 6    | 2      | (see also Anti-slavery Petitions)       | 3    | 1      | Poor, Salem                             | 5    | 1      |
| Open enrollment                      | 26   | 2      |                                         |      |        | Pope John                               | 28   | 1      |



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| Popular Democratic Party                    | 24   | 1      |
| Population density                          | 20   | 2      |
| <b>Porgy and Bess</b>                       | 40   | 1      |
| Porter, John W.                             | 41   | 2      |
| Portugal                                    | 1    | 2      |
| Portuguese                                  | 2    | 2      |
|                                             | 3    | 1      |
| Potawatomi                                  | 4    | 1      |
|                                             | 6    | 1      |
| Pottery                                     |      |        |
| (Arawak of Puerto Rico)                     | 2    | 1      |
| Poverty                                     | 30   | 1-2    |
|                                             | 34   | 1      |
| Powell, Adam Clayton                        | 34   | 1-2    |
|                                             | 36   | 2      |
|                                             | 44   | 1      |
| <b>Powell Affair-Freedom Minus One, The</b> | 45   | 1      |
| Prant Paris, Louisiana                      | 13   | 2      |
| Presbyterian Hospital                       | 22   | 1      |
| President's Committee on                    |      |        |
| Equal Opportunity                           | 29   | 1      |
| President's Committee on                    |      |        |
| Youth Employment                            | 29   | 1      |
| <b>President's Daughter, The</b>            | 41   | 1      |
| Price, Leontyne                             | 40   | 1      |
| Priests                                     |      |        |
| (see Ministers; Priests;                    |      |        |
| Theological students)                       |      |        |
| Prince Edward County, Virginia              | 26   | 1      |
| Prince George County, Maryland              | 46   | 2      |
| Prince Henry of Portugal                    | 1    | 2      |
| Princeton, New Jersey                       | 23   | 2      |
| Prince William County                       | 8    | 1      |
| Printmakers                                 | 40   | 1      |
| Producer-directors                          | 39   | 1-2    |
| Pro Football Hall of Fame                   | 23   | 2      |
| Progressive Liberal Party (PLP)             | 47   | 1      |
| Projects, public                            | 21   | 1      |
| Propeller, boat                             | 9    | 1      |
| Prosser, Gabriel                            | 6    | 2      |
| Protestant ministry to the poor             | 38   | 1      |
| Protestants                                 | 34   | 1      |
| Providence, Rhode Island                    | 26   | 2      |
| Provident Hospital                          | 15   | 2      |
| Provincetown Playhouse                      | 23   | 2      |
| Public Law 280                              | 25   | 1      |
| Public Works Administration (PWA)           | 33   | 2      |
| Pueblos                                     | 20   | 1-2    |
| Puerto Ricans                               | 24   | 1-2    |
|                                             | 38   | 2      |
|                                             | 39   | 1-2    |
|                                             | 40   | 1      |
|                                             | 49   | 2      |
| Puerto Rico                                 |      |        |
| ("Boriquén," "Borinquén")                   | 2    | 1-2    |
|                                             | 7    | 1      |
|                                             | 14   | 1      |
|                                             | 16   | 1-2    |
|                                             | 18   | 1      |
|                                             | 20   | 2      |
|                                             | 24   | 1-2    |
| Puget Sound                                 | 10   | 1      |
| Pulitzer Prize                              | 24   | 1      |
| Punt                                        | 1    | 1      |
| <b>Purlie Victorious</b>                    | 43   | 2      |
| Pyramids                                    | 1    | 1      |
| Quakers                                     | 3    | 2      |
|                                             | 4    | 1      |
|                                             | 7    | 2      |
|                                             | 37   | 2      |
| Quota, racial                               | 22   | 2      |
| Radio                                       | 28   | 2      |

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| Radio (Con't)                          | 50   | 1-2    |
| <b>Raisin in the Sun</b>               | 27   | 2      |
|                                        | 40   | 1      |
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|                                        | 49   | 1      |
| Raleigh, North Carolina                | 28   | 1      |
|                                        | 48   | 1      |
| Rallies                                | 28   | 1      |
|                                        | 33   | 2      |
| <b>Ramparts magazine</b>               | 38   | 1      |
| Randall, Dudley                        | 18   | 1-2    |
| Randolph, A. Philip                    | 22   | 2      |
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|                                        | 43   | 1      |
| Institute                              | 50   | 2      |
| Ray, James Earl                        | 41   | 2      |
| "Real McCoy, the"                      | 13   | 2      |
| Reapportionment                        | 37   | 2      |
| Reconstruction, reconstructionists     |      |        |
| (Afro-American)                        | 12   | 1      |
|                                        | 14   | 2      |
|                                        | 29   | 2      |
|                                        | 34   | 1      |
| Recreational facilities, public        | 27   | 1      |
|                                        | 32   | 1      |
| Red Caps                               |      |        |
| (see International Brotherhood         |      |        |
| of Red Caps)                           |      |        |
| Red Power                              | 41   | 1      |
| Red Shirts                             | 12   | 2      |
| Red Summer of 1919                     | 17   | 1      |
| Reeb, Reverend James                   | 31   | 2      |
| Religion                               | 20   | 1-2    |
|                                        | 21   | 1      |
| Relocation of Indians                  | 25   | 1      |
| <b>Reluctant African, The</b>          | 39   | 2      |
| Remond, Charles Lenox                  | 9    | 1      |
| Reno                                   | 14   | 1      |
| <b>Report of the National Advisory</b> |      |        |
| <b>Commission on Civil Disorders</b>   | 26   | 2      |
| Republicans                            | 12   | 1      |
|                                        | 13   | 1      |
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| Reservations                           | 12   | 2      |
|                                        | 25   | 1      |
|                                        | 29   | 2      |
|                                        | 39   | 1      |
| Restaurants                            | 28   | 1-2    |
| Resurrection City                      | 38   | 2      |
| Revels, Hiram R.                       | 12   | 1      |
| Revolts, slave                         |      |        |
| (see Slave revolts)                    |      |        |
| Revolutionary War                      | 4    | 2      |
|                                        | 5    | 1      |
| Rhode Island                           | 4    | 2      |
|                                        | 5    | 1      |
|                                        | 26   | 2      |
| Rhodes, James                          | 33   | 1      |
| Richards, Lloyd                        | 27   | 2      |
| Richmond, Virginia                     | 46   | 2      |
| Rifle clubs                            | 14   | 1      |
| Rillieux, Norbert                      | 10   | 1      |
| Riots (general)                        | 33   | 1      |
| Riots, racial                          |      |        |
| (see also Violence; Conflicts, racial) |      |        |
| Atlanta                                | 16   | 2      |
| Brownsville                            | 17   | 1      |
| Cicero, Illinois                       | 24   | 2      |
| Cincinnati                             | 8    | 1      |
| Detroit                                | 23   | 1-2    |
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| Pennsylvania                     | 23   | 2      |
| New York                         | 9    | 1      |
| New York draft riots             | 11   | 2      |
| 1960's                           | 30   | 1-2    |
|                                  | 32   | 1      |
| Philadelphia                     | 9    | 1      |
| Prant Paris                      | 13   | 2      |
| Red Summer of 1919               | 17   | 1      |
| Springfield, Illinois            | 17   | 1      |
| <b>Rising Son, The</b>           | 41   | 1      |
| Ritter, Archbishop Joseph E.     | 26   | 1      |
| Rivera, Diego                    | 20   | 2      |
| Rivero, Horatio, Jr.             | 47   | 2      |
| Roberts, Benjamin                | 10   | 1      |
| Roberts, Needham                 | 18   | 2      |
| Robeson, Paul                    | 20   | 1      |
|                                  | 23   | 2      |
|                                  | 45   | 2      |
| Robinson, Bill                   | 20   | 2      |
| Robinson, Frank                  | 40   | 2      |
| Robinson, Jackie                 | 24   | 1      |
|                                  | 45   | 1      |
| Rockefeller Foundation           | 29   | 1      |
| Rogers, Will                     | 12   | 2      |
| Rojados                          | 49   | 2      |
| Romans                           | 1    | 1-2    |
| "Rookie of the Year"             | 40   | 2      |
| Roosevelt, Franklin D.           | 21   | 1      |
|                                  | 23   | 1      |
| Roosevelt, President Theodore    | 12   | 2      |
|                                  | 16   | 2      |
| Ross, Diana and the Supremes     | 40   | 1      |
| Royal Academy of Science         | 12   | 2      |
| Rugambwa, Bishop Laurian         | 28   | 1      |
| Rum                              |      |        |
| (see Triangular Slave Trade)     |      |        |
| Rural Advancement Fund           | 38   | 1      |
| Russwurm, John                   | 7    | 2      |
| Salamanca, Spain                 | 1    | 2      |
| Salem, Peter                     | 5    | 1      |
| Salesmen, black                  | 5    | 1      |
| Salisbury, North Carolina        | 14   | 2      |
| Sanchez, Phil                    | 47   | 2      |
| Sand Creek Massacre              | 12   | 1      |
| Sanders, Governor                | 37   | 2      |
| Sands, Diana                     | 43   | 2      |
|                                  | 48   | 2      |
|                                  | 49   | 1      |
| San Francisco, California        | 20   | 2      |
|                                  | 27   | 1      |
|                                  | 35   | 1      |
| San Jose, California             | 38   | 2      |
| San Juan Hill                    | 16   | 1      |
| Sankoré, University of           | 2    | 1      |
| San Mateo, California            | 26   | 2      |
| San Quentin mosque               | 38   | 1      |
| Santo Domingo                    | 5    | 2      |
| Saxton, General                  | 11   | 2      |
| Scales, John E.                  | 50   | 1      |
| Scandinavian                     | 2    | 2      |
| Scheirberk, Helen                | 48   | 1      |
| School Fund Society              | 8    | 1      |
| School, Rough Rock Demonstration | 36   | 1-2    |
| Schools, boarding                | 20   | 2      |
|                                  | 21   | 1      |
| Schools, community day           | 20   | 2      |
| Schools, inner city              |      |        |
| (see also Schools, urban)        |      |        |
| Schools, parochial               | 26   | 1      |
| Schools, private                 | 26   | 1      |
|                                  | 33   | 1      |
|                                  | 49   | 2      |
| Schools, public                  | 8    | 1      |
|                                  | 10   | 1      |

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| Schools, Public (Con't)               | 12   | 1      | Shakespeare (Con't)         | 23   | 2      | Smallpox                              | 2    | 2      |
|                                       | 14   | 2      | "Shakespeare in Harlem"     |      |        |                                       | 3    | 2      |
|                                       | 26   | 1-2    | (see Langston Hughes)       |      |        | Smith, Larry G.                       | 29   | 2      |
|                                       | 27   | 1      | Sharecroppers               | 28   | 1      | Smithsonian Institute                 | 49   | 1      |
|                                       | 32   | 1-2    | Shawnees                    | 4    | 1      | Smythe, Hugh H.                       | 29   | 1      |
|                                       | 35   | 2      |                             | 6    | 1-2    | Sociology                             | 27   | 1      |
| Schools, urban                        |      |        |                             | 7    | 2      |                                       | 33   | 2      |
| (see also Schools, inner city)        | 26   | 2      | Shaw University             | 28   | 1      |                                       | 36   | 2      |
| Schwerner, Michael                    | 32   | 2      | Shoe soling machine         | 13   | 2      |                                       | 38   | 1      |
| Science                               | 18   | 1      | Shopkeepers, black          | 5    | 1      | Soledad Prison                        |      |        |
| Scipio Africanus the Elder            | 1    | 1      | Showboat                    | 23   | 2      | Some Considerations on the Keeping of |      |        |
| Scott, Emmett J.                      | 17   | 1      | Shuffer, George M., Jr.     | 48   | 1      | Negroes: Recommended to the           |      |        |
| Scott, Stanley                        | 47   | 2      | Shuffle Along               | 20   | 1      | Professors of Christianity of         |      |        |
| Scottish                              | 2    | 2      | Shultz, George              | 41   | 2      | Every Denomination                    | 4    | 1      |
| Sculptors                             | 7    | 1      | Sierra Leone                | 7    | 2      | Songhai                               |      |        |
| Seale, Bobby                          | 35   | 1      |                             | 25   | 1      | (see Songhay)                         |      |        |
|                                       | 46   | 1      | Sierra Nevada mountain pass |      |        | Songhay                               | 1    | 2      |
| Second Reconstruction                 | 42   | 2      | (see Beckwourth Pass)       |      |        |                                       | 2    | 1      |
| Secretary of the Navy                 | 11   | 1      | Silver                      | 3    | 2      | Sonni Ali                             | 1    | 2      |
| Secretary of War                      | 22   | 2      | Silver Star                 | 25   | 1      |                                       | 2    | 1      |
|                                       | 23   | 2      | Simmons, Colonel Michael    | 10   | 1      | Soul on Ice                           | 38   | 1      |
| Segregation and segregationists       |      |        | Simpson, O. J.              | 50   | 2      | Souls of Black Folk, The              | 18   | 1      |
| (see also "Jim Crow")                 | 10   | 1      | Sims, Thomas                | 10   | 2      | South Africa                          | 24   | 2      |
|                                       | 14   | 2      | Singers                     | 13   | 2      |                                       | 25   | 1      |
|                                       | 15   | 2      |                             | 19   | 2      |                                       | 47   | 1      |
|                                       | 16   | 2      |                             | 20   | 1      | South Before the War, The             | 20   | 2      |
|                                       | 21   | 1      |                             | 39   | 2      | South Carolina                        | 2    | 2      |
|                                       | 22   | 2      |                             | 40   | 1      |                                       | 3    | 1-2    |
|                                       | 23   | 1      | Singers, folk               | 39   | 2      |                                       | 4    | 2      |
|                                       | 24   | 2      | Singleton, Benjamin "Pap"   | 14   | 2      |                                       | 5    | 1      |
|                                       | 25   | 1-2    | Sinte Gleska College        | 46   | 1      |                                       | 7    | 2      |
|                                       | 26   | 2      | Sioux                       | 13   | 2      |                                       | 10   | 1      |
|                                       | 27   | 1      |                             | 23   | 1      |                                       | 11   | 1-2    |
|                                       | 28   | 1-2    | Sissile, Noble              | 19   | 2      |                                       | 12   | 1      |
|                                       | 30   | 1-2    |                             | 20   | 1      |                                       | 13   | 1      |
|                                       | 31   | 2      |                             |      |        |                                       | 14   | 2      |
|                                       | 36   | 1      | Sit-ins                     |      |        |                                       | 16   | 1      |
|                                       | 49   | 2      | (see also Demonstrations)   | 23   | 1      |                                       | 21   | 1      |
| Segregation, de facto                 | 26   | 2      |                             | 26   | 1      | Southern Christian Leadership         |      |        |
|                                       | 28   | 1-2    | Sitting Bull                | 28   | 1-2    | Conference (SCLC)                     | 28   | 1      |
| Segregation, de jure                  | 26   | 2      | Six Killer, Jesse           | 41   | 1      |                                       | 30   | 2      |
| "Selective buying"                    |      |        | Sizemore, Barbara           | 50   | 1      |                                       | 31   | 2      |
| (see Boycotts)                        |      |        | Skinner, Elliott            | 29   | 1      |                                       | 35   | 1-2    |
| Selective Service                     |      |        | Slaughter, Louis            | 49   | 1      |                                       | 38   | 2      |
| (see also Conscription)               | 17   | 2      | Slaveholders                | 4    | 2      |                                       | 47   | 1      |
|                                       | 22   | 2      |                             | 5    | 1      | Southern Conference Education         |      |        |
| Selma, Alabama                        | 32   | 1      |                             | 6    | 1      | Fund (SCEF)                           | 38   | 1      |
| Seminoles                             | 7    | 1      |                             | 14   | 1      | Southern Farmers' Alliance            | 14   | 2      |
|                                       | 8    | 1      |                             | 31   | 2      | Southern Governors Conference         | 48   | 2      |
|                                       | 39   | 1      |                             | 3    | 2      | Southern Regional Council             | 24   | 2      |
| Senate                                |      |        | Slave monopoly (Asiento)    | 2    | 1      | Southampton City, Virginia            | 8    | 1      |
| (see Congress and congressmen, U. S.) |      |        | Slave-raiding               | 2    | 2      | Spain                                 | 1    | 2      |
| Senecas                               | 4    | 1      | Slave revolts               | 3    | 1-2    |                                       | 2    | 1      |
|                                       | 29   | 2      |                             | 6    | 2      |                                       | 8    | 1      |
| Seneferu                              | 1    | 1      |                             | 7    | 2      |                                       | 16   | 1      |
| "Separate but equal"                  | 10   | 1      |                             | 8    | 1      |                                       | 35   | 1      |
|                                       | 15   | 2      | Slavery, abolishing of      |      |        | Spanish                               | 2    | 1-2    |
|                                       | 16   | 1      | (Manumission)               | 5    | 1-2    |                                       | 3    | 1-2    |
|                                       | 25   | 2      |                             | 6    | 2      |                                       | 4    | 1      |
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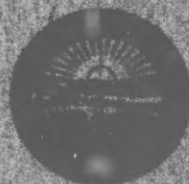
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When we let freedom ring, when we let it ring from every  
village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we  
will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children,  
black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and  
Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of  
that old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God  
almighty, we are free at last!"

—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.  
Washington, D.C., August 28, 1963

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